BCPROGRESSBOARD

MEASURING BC'S PERFORMANCE — REACHING NORTH STAR 2010

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Executive Summary

The BC Progress Board has two mandates:

- Benchmarking BC's performance over time and relative to other jurisdictions; and,
- Providing strategic advice to the Premier and government on measures to improve BC's economic performance and its social policy supports.

The third annual benchmarking report of the BC Progress Board *Measuring BC's Performance: Reaching North Star 2010*, confirms the leadership benchmarks established in the 2001 benchmarking report. The Board believes that British Columbia – despite continuing challenges – has all the attributes to be a leader in Canada by 2010.

The Board reports on six core targets related to two overall goals for British Columbia. Twenty additional performance indicators, and a host of supplemental indicators and topic boxes shed further light on BC's economic and social performance, and some of the steps necessary to reach the Progress Board's 2010 North Star leadership benchmarks.

This year's two-volume report marks the most comprehensive effort to benchmark BC's economic and social performance externally (relative to other jurisdictions) and internally (urban versus rural and inter-regionally) on key outcome performance indicators.

Economy, Innovation and Education

In 2001, the Progress Board recommended that British Columbia work towards two overarching goals, with the first goal being: *Make BC a Leader in Economy, Innovation and Education in Canada by 2010*. To anchor this objective, the Board reports BC's progress on three core target measures: economic growth, standard of living and jobs.

- **Economic Growth**: Target 1st or 2nd among the provinces in the growth of real GDP per capita by 2010. In 2002, BC ranked eighth for the annual growth of real GDP per capita; this is up from BC's tenth ranked performance in 2001. BC ranked third for the level of real GDP per capita in 2002.

- **Standard of Living**: Target 1st or 2nd among the provinces for the level of real personal disposable income per capita by 2010. In 2002, BC held onto its third place rank among the ten provinces for the level of real personal disposable income per capita. BC continued to rank tenth for ten-year (1993-2002) improvement in this core target, unchanged from last year's benchmarking report.

- **Jobs**: Target 1st or 2nd for the employment rate by 2010. In 2002, BC ranked seventh for the employment rate (age 15-64) among Canadian provinces, a drop from its sixth place rank in 2001, and fifth in 2000. BC's ten-year progress rank (1993-2002) remained in 10th place among the provinces.

The report contains thirteen additional performance indicators that provide further information on BC's economic performance; note that the most recent year of data and the relevant rank are provided in brackets. Four registered strong performance, ranking between first and third among the provinces: real average hourly wages (2002, ranked from the perspective of workers, 2nd), tax-

payer supported debt (2002/03, 3rd), top personal marginal income tax rate (2003, 2nd), and, university completion for those aged 25-54, (2002, 2nd).

Five performance indicators registered middling performance (ranked between fourth and seventh): productivity (2002, 4th); per capita tax burden (2002/03, 5th); business gross fixed capital formation (2002, 6th); research and development spending as a percent of GDP (2000, 5th); and, employment in natural and applied sciences (2002, 5th). Four indicators registered in the weak category (i.e. ranked between eight and ten): total exports per capita (2002, 8th); provincial deficit/surplus (2002/03, 10th); net interprovincial migration (2002/03, 9th); and, secondary school graduates (2001, 9th).

This year's report includes several supplementary topic boxes on ***economy, innovation and education***. Among the topics examined: Infrastructure, Market Connectivity and Economic Growth; Historical Comparison of Core Targets 1 through 3 (Economic Growth, Standard of Living and Jobs); Further Discussion of Measurement for Core Targets 1 and 2; Productivity; Export-led Growth: Getting Back to Basics and Moving Forward; Business Tax Competitiveness; Size of Government; A Primer on BC's Relative Population Growth; Investment Promotion; Regulatory Burden; BC and OECD International Student Assessment Scores; Apprenticeship Training; Venture Capital; Internet Connectivity and Technology Diffusion; and Technology Transfer and Patents. Some highlights from these topic boxes follow:

- ***Historical Comparison of Core Targets 1 through 3*** – In 1970, BC real per capita GDP was $3,359 higher than the Canadian level. The difference fell to $1,457 by 1990 and to $11 in 1996. It then turned negative and BC's real GDP per capita was $3,120 *below* the national average in 2002.

- ***Size of Government*** – Although BC ranked 4th in 2002/03, its government spending as a percent of GDP (27.8%) was above Alberta's (18.9%) and Ontario's (21.9%). Between 1993/94 and 2002/03, BC's government sector shrank by 2.6%, the smallest decrease in the country.

- ***A Primer on BC's Relative Population Growth*** – Looking at the two most recent five year periods, BC's population grew by 13.8% between 1992 and 1997, and by only 4.2% between 1997 and 2002.

- ***Reading, Mathematics and Science Literacy Scores*** – British Columbia performs well on 2000 Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) testing earning the second rank in reading, fifth in mathematics and fourth in science. British Columbia placed fourth on average among OECD jurisdictions, while Canada ranked fifth. Japan, Korea and Finland, respectively, had the top three average ranks.

- ***Internet Connectivity and Technology Diffusion*** – BC had the second highest internet connectivity among the provinces at 65.7% in 2002; BC had the highest proportion of home Internet users connecting with broadband, 60.8%.

- ***Technology Transfer and Patents*** – Evidence suggests the BC Universities that are among the top fifteen institutions in terms of sponsored research expenditure are among the most successful in Canada on two measures of technology transfer.

Environment, Health and Society

The second overarching goal is: *Make BC a leader in Canada on Environmental Quality, Health Outcomes and Social Condition in Canada by 2010*. To anchor this objective, the Progress Board's report includes three specific targets:

- **Environmental Quality**: Target 1st among the provinces for environmental quality by 2010. BC's first place overall rank in 2002 on the Board's environmental quality index, which averages provincial performance on urban air quality, wastewater treatment, greenhouse gas emissions per capita, and protected areas, remains unchanged since the first Progress Board report. Data limitations continue to prevent ten-year progress reporting.

- **Health Outcomes** (life expectancy at birth): Target 1st among the provinces for life expectancy at birth by 2010. In 2000 (the most recent data), BC ranked first among the provinces on this key measure of overall health outcomes, unchanged from its first place position in 1999 and 1998. British Columbia exhibited the best overall improvement among the provinces through the 1990s.

- **Social Condition** (low income incidence): Target 1st or 2nd in Canada for having the smallest percentage of families and unattached individuals living below the low income cut-off (LICO) level by 2010. Statistics Canada has restated historical data for this measure of low income incidence, placing BC in ninth rank for 2001 (the most recent data), unchanged from its ninth place revised ranks for 1999 and 2000. BC ranked ninth for ten-year improvement on the percent below LICO between 1992 and 2001.

There are seven additional indicators used to measure BC's performance on ***environment, health and society***; note that the most recent year of data and the relevant rank are provided in brackets. Four of the performance indicators registered strong performance, ranking between first and third among the provinces: protected areas (2003, 1st); cancer mortality (1999, 1st); air quality (2002, 3rd) and, greenhouse gas emissions per capita (2001, 3rd). Wastewater treatment (1999, 5th), and the low birth weight rate (2000, 5th) were the two middling performance indicators. Personal and property crime rate (2002, 10th) was the only weak performance indicator.

This year's report also contains a number of special topic boxes related to ***environment, health and society***. Among the topics examined: Limitations of Environmental Data; Potential Years of Life Lost; Health Care Spending and Health Outcomes; Low Income Incidence; Moving In and Out of Low Income; Citizen Participation; Mortality from Cardiovascular Disease; Health Risk Factors; Crime Rate Changes in G7 Countries; and, Top Five North America Crime Jurisdictions. Some highlights from these topic boxes follow:

- ***Health Care Spending and Health Outcomes*** – In 1976, BC spent $3.5 billion on health care (all figures in 1997 dollars). By 1986, BC's expenditure had reached $5.1 billion and by 2001 it had reached $8.9 billion. As a percent of total provincial government spending, BC's health care spending went from 26.1% in 1976 to 33.6% in 2001.

- ***Citizen Participation*** – BC had the lowest donor rate in Canada in 2000 with 74% of citizens making charitable contributions of all types and sizes including money, food, and clothing. At 26% BC's volunteer participation rate was the third lowest in Canada. BC was above the Canadian average of 51% for participation in organizations and groups.

- ***Health Risk Factors*** – Cancer and heart disease account for the deaths of well over half of all Canadians, and are by far the largest threat to the life expectancy and well-being of British Columbians.

- ***Crime Rate Changes in the G7*** – British Columbia had a large drop in its overall crime rate between 1995 and 2001. The rate per 100,000 population for all Criminal Code offenses dropped by 23.2% from 14,899 in 1995 to 11,447 in 2001.

- ***Top Five North American Crime Jurisdictions*** – With a combined personal and property crime rate of 7,745 crimes per 100,000 population in 2002, BC is the second highest ranked crime jurisdiction in North America.

Supplemental US Comparisons

The Progress Board has continued its supplemental comparisons of BC performance relative to the states of Washington, Oregon and California and the provinces of Alberta, Ontario and Quebec, where there is comparable cross-jurisdictional data. As above, the most recent year of data and the relevant rank are provided in brackets in the following list.

On ten indicators of ***economy, innovation and education***, none placed in the strong category (i.e. first or second place). For four performance indicators, BC placed in the middling category (rank between three and five) – economic growth (real GDP per capita, 2001, 4th), real average hourly wage (ranked from the perspective of employers, 2002, 5th); per capita tax burden (1999/00, 5th), and top marginal personal income tax rate (2003, 3rd). BC registered weak performance (sixth or seventh rank) on standard of living (real personal disposable income per capita, 2002, 6th); jobs (employment to population ratio, 2002, 7th); productivity (2001, 7th); unit labour costs (2001, 7th); surplus and deficit as a percent of GDP (1999/00, 6th); net inter-provincial (state) migration (2002, 6th); and, research and development spending as a percent of GDP (2000, 6th).

Turning to supplemental US comparison measures for ***environment, health and society***, comparable data is available for three indicators. As above, the most recent year of data and the relevant rank are in brackets. British Columbia placed in the strong category for urban air quality (2002, 1st) and the low birth weight rate (2000, 1st). British Columbia placed in the weak performance category for personal and property crime rate (2002, 7th).

Supplemental International Comparisons

New to this year's report is a number of supplemental indicators benchmarking BC against the 30 member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Similar to US supplemental comparisons, the Progress Board has benchmarked BC where comparable data is available; note that the most recent year of data and the relevant rank are in brackets. Looking at ***economy, innovation and education***, BC's performance is middling on three of the available indicators; jobs (employment to population ratio for the working age population, 2001, 11th); international exports of goods and services (2001, 16th); and, R&D as a percent of GDP (2000, 20th). BC's Performance is weak for economic growth (real GDP per capita, 2001, 28th) and gross fixed capital formation (2002, 22nd).

For ***environment, health and society***, BC placed strong on two performance indicators, life expectancy at birth (2002, 2nd) and low birth weight rate (2000, 5th). For greenhouse gas emissions BC was weak in an OECD context (2000, 23rd).

BC**PROGRESS**BOARD

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I. Benchmarking British Columbia

Introduction

This is the third annual report under the benchmarking mandate of the BC Progress Board. Established in July 2001 and comprised of 18 British Columbians with a broad range of experience, the Progress Board has two broad mandates:

- To provide advice on whether and to what extent the province is improving its competitive position and quality of life by establishing an ongoing means to measure and benchmark British Columbia's performance over time and relative to other jurisdictions; and,
- To identify issues of importance to the province's future economic prosperity and advise the Premier on strategies, policies and actions necessary to increase the economic and social well-being of British Columbians.

The benchmarking work of the BC Progress Board is the most comprehensive review available of the state of BC's performance on economy, innovation, education, environment, health and society indicators.

The 2003 Reporting Framework

The BC Progress Board's Benchmarking Report for 2003 is split into two volumes to highlight both BC's ***internal*** and ***external*** performance.

The first volume contains the bulk of our reporting and is entitled "External Performance Review" because it presents interprovincial, US state and international comparisons.

The second volume is an expanded look within British Columbia and is entitled the "Internal Performance Review". Readers familiar with our first and second annual reports will recognize the comparisons among the Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area (CMA), the Victoria CMA and Regional British Columbia. Although Abbottsford became BC's third CMA based on the results of the 2001 Census, its results are not presented in this report due to the limited data currently available. This year, we include supplemental data based on BC's eight Development Regions and five Health Authorities.

New in the 2003 Reporting Framework

Our reporting has increased in frequency and in volume. To make use of preliminary data that Statistics Canada releases on some of our core target and performance indicators the Progress Board now issues a mid-year interim report. Although the 2003 Interim Benchmarking Report was released on July 18th, we plan to issue subsequent versions in May or June of each year, shortly after the release of the data.

In This Volume

"Volume I: External Performance Review – Interprovincial and International" contains the "core" competitive benchmarking work of the BC Progress Board. The volume, our flagship publication, reports progress on our 2010 benchmarks to restore BC to a leadership position within Canada. The interprovincial Core Target and Performance Indicator comparisons are supplemented by a critical assessment of BC's performance relative to key U.S. competitors and member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) as well as a host of *Topic Boxes* highlighting issues associated with our core benchmarking. These *Supplemental Indicators* and *Topic Boxes* allow us to add considerable flexibility to our work while maintaining the reporting structure established in the first annual report.

The following descriptive icons appear on the comparisons in this Report:

Core Target Indicator

Performance Indicator

International Comparison

State – Provincial Comparison

Reaching our Potential: North Star 2010

The BC Progress Board is now in its third reporting cycle.

The Board continues to believe that British Columbia has the natural and human endowments to become a leader in Canada by 2010. We also believe that BC has the necessary attributes to be a leader when judged against its key competing jurisdictions, and that the province is also well placed to eventually become a global leader. For this reason, the Board has begun the task of benchmarking BC's fortunes relative to key member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, where there is comparable data available.

This year, we reaffirm our North Star Targets for 2010. The Progress Board maintains two overarching goals for BC as it navigates toward a "North Star" leadership position in 2010. These goals are:

- Make BC a leader in Canada for economy, innovation and education by 2010; and,
- Make BC a leader in Canada on environment, health and society by 2010.

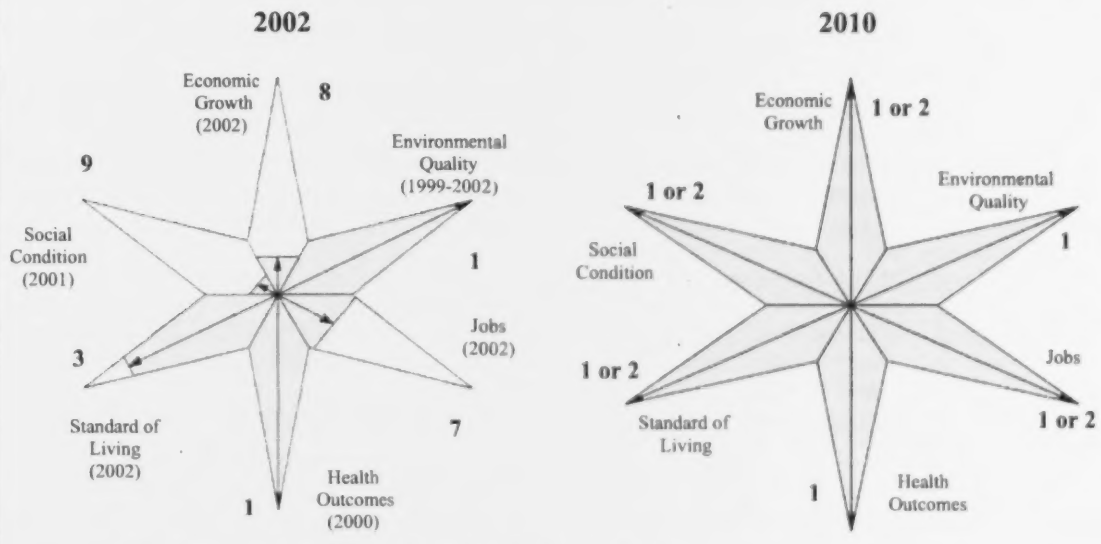
Expressing the first goal – economy, innovation and education – in terms of BC navigating towards its "North Star 2010" (i.e. attaining a leadership position within Canada), BC should rank 1st or 2nd on economic growth (annual growth of real GDP per capita), stan-

dard of living (after-tax income, or level of real personal disposable income per capita), and jobs (employment to population ratio, ages 15-64).

Turning to the second goal – environment, health and society – BC should rank 1st for environmental quality, 1st for health outcomes (life expectancy at birth) and 1st or 2nd for social condition (low-income incidence). These benchmarks – particularly for economy, innovation and education – remain stretch objectives for BC, but the Progress Board believes they are achievable.

Currently, BC ranks 8th for economic growth, 3rd for standard of living, 7th on jobs, 1st on environmental quality and health outcomes, and 9th for social condition. BC's performance relative to the rest of Canada remains solid for environment and health outcomes and overall standard of living, and weak for economic growth, employment rate and social condition. The latest North Star rankings for BC (mostly 2002 data) are indicated in the shaded areas of the 2002 star outlined below.

North Star – BC in 2002 and 2010



The most recent year of data available is indicated in brackets.

Current Results: External Performance Review

The Board reports on six core targets related to two overall goals for British Columbia. Twenty additional performance indicators, and a host of supplemental indicators and topic boxes shed further light on BC's economic and social performance, and some of the steps necessary to reach the Progress Board's 2010 North Star leadership benchmarks.

Economy, Innovation and Education – Inter-Provincial Summary Findings

The three core target indicators used to measure economic performance are the growth rate of real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, the level of real personal disposable income per capita and the employment rate (for those aged 15 to 64).

Core Target 1: Economic Growth (Growth of Real GDP per Capita) – In 2002, BC ranked third among the provinces in level of real GDP per capita and eighth for the growth of real GDP per capita (1.5%, versus an average of 2.2% for all provinces). Over the ten-year period 1993-2002, BC was last in the country on this basic performance measure.
Overarching Goal: Target 1st or 2nd among the provinces in the growth of real GDP per capita by 2010.

Core Target 2: Standard of Living (Real Personal Disposable Income per Capita) – In 2002, BC had the third highest level of real personal disposable income per capita in Canada, at $19,567 per person ($1997), below the Canadian average of $20,414 per person ($1997). Among the provinces, BC ranked ninth in improvement from 2001 to 2002, and it was the least successful in raising real personal disposable incomes on average between 1993 and 2002.
Overarching Goal: Target 1st or 2nd in Canada for the level of real personal disposable income per capita by 2010.

Core Target 3: Jobs (Employment Rate - For Those Aged 15 – 64) – In 2002, BC ranked seventh in Canada with an employment rate of 69.1% among those aged 15 to 64, while the national average was 71.5%. Among the provinces, BC was ninth in improving its record between 2001 and 2002. Over the decade 1993 to 2002, BC posted a small decrease in the employment rate on an average annual basis; all the other provinces had increases.
Overarching Goal: Target 1st or 2nd in Canada for the employment rate among those aged 15 to 64 by 2010.

British Columbia's position on the core economic targets and performance indicators ranges from strong to weak. A top three "by province" rank for the most recent year of data available is listed as strong performance. Ranks of four through seven are listed as middling performance and a bottom three rank warrants a weak performance designation.

British Columbia's overall position on the Economy, Innovation and Education core target and performance indicators as conveyed in this benchmarking report is middling. Of the sixteen indicators, five are in the strong category, six are in the middling category and five are listed as weak. Three of the indicators (as designated with the ↑ in the following table) show improvement. Six of the indicators (as designated with the ↓ in the following table) show a decline in rank. The other seven indicators show no change in rank.

Economy, Innovation and Education Performance Rank (and last year's rank)					
		Most Recent	Strong (1-3/10)	Middling (4-7/10)	Weak (8-10/10)
CT1	**Economic Growth**	2002			**8 (10)** ↑
CT2	**Standard of Living**	2002	**3 (3)**		
CT3	**Jobs**	2002		**7 (6)** ↓	
PI1	Real Average Hourly Wages	2002	**2 (1)** ↓		
PI2	Productivity	2002		**4 (4)**	
PI3	Total Exports per Capita	2002			**8 (7)** ↓
PI4	Taxpayer Supported Debt	2002/03	**3 (3)**		
PI5	Per Capita Tax Burden	2002/03		**5 (6)** ↑	
PI6	Top Marginal Personal Income Tax Rate	2003	**2 (2)**		
PI7	Provincial Surplus/(Deficit)	2002/03			**10 (10)**
PI8	Net Inter-Provincial Migration	2002/03			**9 (7)** ↓
PI9	Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation	2002		**6 (5)** ↓	
PI10	Secondary School Graduates	2001			**9 (9)**
PI11	University Completion	2002	**2 (4)** ↑		
PI12	R&D as a Percent of GDP	2000		**5 (5)**	
PI13	Natural and Applied Science and Rel. Occ.	2002		**5 (4)** ↓	
Sub-Total			**5**	**6**	**5**

Strong Position

- In 2002, British Columbia had the third highest level of real personal disposable income per capita in Canada. At $19,576 per person, BC was $838 below the national average.

- In 2002, British Columbia ranked second – from the perspective of workers – with a real average hourly wage of $16.02, behind Ontario at $16.15 and ahead of Alberta at $15.40.

- In 2002/03, BC ranked third for taxpayer supported debt as a percent of GDP and seventh for progress on debt between 1993/94 and 2002/03.

- In 2003, BC's top marginal personal tax rate stands at 43.7%, second lowest in the country behind Alberta at a rate of 39.0%.

- In 2002, 21.7% of BC's population (aged 25 to 54) had completed a university education and BC's rank moved up to second behind Ontario at 25.1% and ahead of Alberta (20.6%) and Quebec (20.3%).

Middling Position

- In 2002, British Columbia ranked seventh among the provinces on the core target for job performance used in this report, the employment rate (for those aged 15 to 64).

- In 2002, British Columbia ranked fourth in Canada on productivity. This is the same rank it held in 2001 and in 1993. Alberta and Ontario held the number one and two ranks, respectively, from 1993 through 2002.

- BC posted the fifth lowest consolidated provincial and local government tax burden in Canada at $4,782 in 2002/03, up from sixth position last year.

- In 2002, business gross fixed capital formation was equal to 16.7% of BC's GDP, just below the Canadian average of 17.2%. Alberta led the pack with investment equal to 30.0% of GDP.

- In 2000, spending on research and development as a percent of GDP in BC (1.14%) trailed Ontario (2.31%), Quebec (2.30%), Nova Scotia (1.45%) and Manitoba (1.18%).

- The proportion of BC's total employment consisting of scientists and engineers was 5.9% in 2002, up from 4.9% in 1993. This employment ratio dropped from 6.1% in 2001 which lead to a decrease in rank from fourth to fifth.

Weak Position

- In 2002, BC had the third highest level of real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in the country, ranking behind Alberta and Ontario. On the measure used in this report, growth in real GDP per capita, BC ranked eighth in 2002.

- BC ranked eighth on total exports of goods and services per capita in 2002. Between 1993 and 2002, BC's per capita exports increased by an annual average rate of 1.7%. This rate of growth was the lowest in Canada.

- In 2002/03, BC ranked tenth on the provincial surplus/(deficit) indicator and on average annual progress on the deficit between 1993/94 and 2002/03.

- The strong inter-provincial migration that BC enjoyed in the first half of the 1990s has not returned yet; BC ranked ninth in 2002/03 and tenth for the decade 1993/94 through 2002/03.

- BC's secondary school graduation rate was better than only one other province in 2001 although average annual improvement in BC's rate between 1992 and 2001 was third best among the provinces.

Environment, Health and Society – Inter-Provincial Summary Findings

British Columbia has a solid record on the various environment, health and society core targets and performance indicators. In this broad area, the three core target variables chosen by the Progress Board are environmental quality, health outcomes, and social condition.

Core Target 4: Environmental Quality – BC currently ranks first in Canada for overall environmental quality based on an average of its performance rankings for urban air quality, wastewater treatment, greenhouse gas emissions per capita, and protected areas.
Overarching Goal: Maintain 1st position in Canada for environmental quality through 2010.

Core Target 5: Health Outcomes – In 2000, BC was first in Canada in life expectancy at birth for both men and women. It ranked second for improvement on this measure from 1999 to 2000, and it was first in the country in progress between 1991 and 2000.
Overarching Goal: Maintain 1st position in Canada for life expectancy at birth through 2010.

Core Target 6: Social Condition – In 2001, BC ranked ninth among the provinces, with 16.6% of families and unattached individuals below the low-income cut-off level (LICO). The Canadian average was 14.1%. BC ranked eighth in progress on this measure between 2000 and 2001, and ninth in success in reducing the proportion of families and unattached individuals below the low income line between 1992 and 2001.
Overarching Goal: Target 1st or 2nd in Canada for having the smallest percentage of families and unattached individuals living below the low income cut-off level by 2010.

British Columbia's position on the environment, health and society core targets and performance indicators ranges from strong to weak. A top three rank for the most recent year of data available is considered strong performance. Ranks of four through seven are viewed as middling performance and a bottom three rank warrants a weak performance designation.

British Columbia's overall position on the Environment, Health and Society core targets and performance indicators included in this benchmarking report is strong. Of the ten indicators, six are in the strong category, two are in the middling category and two are listed as weak. Two indicators (as designated with the ↓ in the following table) show a decline in rank. The other eight indicators show no change in rank.

Environment, Health and Society Performance Rank (and last year's rank)					
		Most Recent	Strong (1-3/10)	Middling (4-7/10)	Weak (8-10/10)
CT4	**Environmental Quality**	n/a	**1 (1)**		
CT5	**Health Outcomes**	2000	**1 (1)**		
CT6	**Social Condition**	2001			**9 (9)**
PI14	Air Quality	2002	**3 (3)**		
PI15	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	2001	**3 (3)**		
PI16	Wastewater Treatment	1999*		**5 (n/a)**	
PI17	Protected Areas	2003	**1 (1)**		
PI18	Cancer Mortality	1999	**1 (1)**		
PI19	Low Birth Weight Rate	2000		**5 (1) ↓**	
PI20	Personal and Property Crime	2002			**10 (9) ↓**
Sub-Total			**6**	**2**	**2**
*No updated data available this year					

Strong Position

- For environmental quality, BC stands first in Canada based on an average of its performance rankings on urban air quality, greenhouse gas emissions per capita, wastewater treatment, and protected areas.

- Vancouver, the province's largest metropolitan center, ranked third among eight Canadian cities in 2002 for having the lowest concentrations of particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), a standard measure of air quality.

- British Columbia has a relatively good record on emissions of greenhouse gases per person. In 2001, it posted the third lowest level of per capita greenhouse gas emissions in Canada at 15.9 tonnes, almost one-third below the national average of 23.2 tonnes. Over the period 1992 to 2001, BC ranked third among the provinces in annual average improvement (i.e., in moving toward lower per capita emissions).

- On parks and protected areas, BC leads Canada in the proportion of land officially set aside for this purpose, at 13.0%, compared to a national average of 8.4% and 12.3% in next-door Alberta.

- For health outcomes, BC led the country in life expectancy as of 2000, the last year for which inter-provincial data is available. Over the 1990s, BC ranked first in raising life expectancy, reaching 80.6 years by 2000, up from 78.1 years at the start of the decade.

- British Columbia scores well on cancer mortality, with the lowest rate in the country. It also ranked first on annual average progress in reducing cancer mortality between 1991 and 1999.

Middling Position

- In 1999, BC placed fifth in Canada in the percentage of the population served by sewers that had secondary or better wastewater treatment facilities, and it outdistanced all other provinces in improvement over the 1990s.

- On the incidence of low birth weight infants, an internationally recognized indicator of health and social condition, BC ranked fifth in 2000 but ranked second, on average, between 1991 and 2000.

Weak Position

- The Progress Board's target for social condition, low income incidence, is based on Statistics Canada's *low income cut-off*, or LICO. In 2001, BC was ninth among the provinces, with 16.6% of families and unattached individuals living below the LICO level, higher than the national average of 14.1%.

- In 2002, BC had the country's highest combined personal and property crime rate, with the vast majority of reported incidents falling into the property crime category. Despite this poor showing, BC has experienced a 23.1% drop in the combined personal/property crime rate since 1993.

US State and Key Competitors – Supplemental Information

To provide an indication of how BC compares with US competitors, the report contains a series of supplemental boxes that provide information on seven jurisdictions: BC, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, Washington, Oregon and California. Due to data limitations, state-provincial comparisons are not available for all of the core targets and performance indicators. Similar to Canadian comparisons, BC's performance is grouped into weak, middling, and strong. Since there are only seven jurisdictions a top two ranking for the most recent year of data available is considered strong performance. Ranks of three through five are listed as middling performance and a sixth or seventh rank warrants a weak performance designation.

Economy, Innovation and Education

British Columbia did not have any top two rankings on provincial and state comparative economic performance indicators. Four out of eleven BC ranks were between third and fifth, and the remaining seven ranks were sixes and sevens. Three of the indicators (as designated with the ↑ in the following table) show improvement. One indicator (as designated with the ↓ in the following table) shows a decline in rank. The other seven indicators show no change in rank.

Supplemental US Comparisons: Economy, Innovation and Education					
			BC's Performance		
		Most Recent	Strong (1-2/7)	Middling (3-5/7)	Weak (6-7/7)
CT1	**Economic Growth**	2001		**4 (4)**	
CT2	**Standard of Living**	2002			**6 (6)**
CT3	**Jobs**	2002			**7 (6)** ↓
PI1	Real Average Hourly Wages	2002		**5 (7)** ↑	
PI2	Hourly Labour Productivity	2001			**7 (7)**
PI2	Unit Labour Costs	2001			**7 (7)**
PI5	Per Capita Tax Burden	1999/00		**5 (5)**	
PI6	Top Marginal Personal Income Tax Rate	2003		**3 (3)**	
PI7	Surplus / (Deficit) as a Percent of GDP	1999/00			**6 (7)** ↑
PI8	Net Inter-Provincial (State) Migration	2002			**6 (7)** ↑
PI12	R&D as a Percent of GDP	2000			**6 (6)**
Total			**0**	**4**	**7**

Middling Position

- BC placed fourth for the growth of real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in 2001. BC posted the weakest annual average performance between 1992 and 2001 on this indicator.

- The real average hourly wage indicator is ranked from the *employer's* point of view and, as BC has relatively high wages, it earned a fifth place rank in 2002.

- The tax structure in BC earned it a fifth place rank on the per capita tax burden indicator for 1999/00.

- From 1994 through 2000 BC had the highest top marginal personal income tax rate, but BC's rank has since improved to third position.

Weak Position

- BC ranked sixth on real personal disposable income per capita in 2002. The three states clearly dominate this indicator. The gap in real personal disposable income per capita between BC and the states reviewed ranges from $6,613 (Oregon) to $9,480 (Washington State).

- BC ranked seventh on the employment rate in 2002. The ratio fell in three jurisdictions between 2001 and 2002; BC had a small increase, but slipped to seventh place.

- BC ranked last on hourly labour productivity performance in 2001.

- BC's relatively high wages and low productivity combined to earn it a last place rank on the unit labour cost indicator.

- British Columbia earned a sixth place rank in 1999/00 for Surplus/(Deficit) as a percent of GDP, ahead of Quebec but trailing Alberta, Ontario, Washington, Oregon and California.

- Migration to BC has fallen recently resulting in a sixth place rank on the net inter-provincial (inter-state) migration indicator.

- Spending on research and development as a percent of GDP is relatively low in BC; it ranked sixth in 2000.

Environment, Health and Society

Similar to the province-only comparisons, British Columbia performed generally better on environment, health and society indicators than on measures of economic, innovation and education performance. Of the three provincial-state comparisons, BC had two strong rankings and one weak one.

Supplemental US Comparisons: Environment, Health and Society					
			BC's Performance		
		Most Recent	Strong (1-2/7)	Middling (3-5/7)	Weak (6-7/7)
PI14	Air Quality	2002	1 (1)		
PI19	Low Birth Weight Rate	2000	1 (1)		
PI20	Personal and Property Crime Rates	2002			7 (7)
Total			**2**	**0**	**1**

Strong Position

- Among the major cities in each jurisdiction considered, BC had the best air quality in 2002. Vancouver had the lowest annual mean concentration of fine particulates ($PM_{2.5}$) in its air in 2002; Los Angeles had the highest. Vancouver's air quality deteriorated between 2001 and 2002.

- BC had the lowest incidence of low birth weight infants of the seven jurisdictions reviewed. In fact, between 1992 and 2000, BC's peak low birth weight ratio was below the lowest rates seen in several jurisdictions.

Weak Position

- BC not only has the highest per capita crime rate in Canada, it also has a higher rate than those found in Washington, Oregon, and California, earning it a seventh place rank on the personal and property crime rate indicator.

International Comparison – Supplemental Information

To provide an indication of how BC compares with International jurisdictions, the report contains a series of supplemental information boxes that examine BC, Canada and the twenty-nine other member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Due to data limitations, a comparison is not available for all of the core

targets and performance indicators. Similar to other comparisons contained elsewhere within this report, BC's performance is grouped into weak, middling, and strong. Since there are thirty-one jurisdictions a top ten ranking for the most recent year of data available is considered strong performance. Ranks of eleven through twenty are listed as middling performance and twenty-first through thirty-first ranks warrant a weak performance designation.

Economy, Innovation and Education

Three of British Columbia's ranks fell between eleventh and twentieth, earning them middling designations. The other two fell into the weak category.

Supplemental International Comparisons: Economy, Innovation and Education					
			BC's Performance		
		Most Recent	Strong (1-10/31)	Middling (11-20/31)	Weak (21-31/31)
CT1	**Economic Growth**	2001			**28**
CT3	**Jobs**	2001		**11**	
PI3	Exports	2001		**16**	
PI9	Total Gross Fixed Capital Formation	2002			**22**
PI12	R&D as a Percent of GDP	2000		**20**	
Total			**0**	**3**	**2**

Middling Position

- British Columbia has relatively high employment when compared to OECD countries. In 2001, BC ranked eleventh out of thirty-one jurisdictions with an employment to population ratio (ages 15-64) of 69.1%. British Columbia's ratio was below top ranked Iceland (84.6%) and well above bottom ranked Turkey (45.1%). British Columbia ranked eighth for the average ratio over the period 1992 through 2001.

- For international exports of goods and services, British Columbia ranked in the middle of the pack (16^{th}) of OECD jurisdictions in 2001. Canada performed noticeably better, earning the eighth place rank. Ireland earned second place with per capita exports more than three times those seen in BC.

- British Columbia does not perform well on research and development (R&D) as a percent of GDP in comparison to OECD countries. BC ranked twentieth out of thirty jurisdictions for R&D spending in 2000; Canada ranked thirteenth. Average R&D expenditures as a percent of GDP in BC were 1.02% between 1991 and 2000 compared to 3.28% for number one ranked Sweden and 0.33% for last place Mexico.

Weak Position

- British Columbia does not perform well on real GDP per capita growth in comparison to OECD countries. BC ranked twenty-eighth out of thirty-one jurisdictions for growth between 2000 and 2001, twenty-ninth for average annual growth between 1982 and 2001 and twenty-seventh between 1992 and 2001. In 2001, BC ranked fifteenth on the level of real per capita GDP among OECD jurisdictions.

- British Columbia does not rank well on total gross fixed capital formation as a percent of GDP when compared to OECD countries. In 2002, BC's ratio of 18.8% earned it a rank of twenty-second out of the twenty-eight jurisdictions with data. Over the period 1997 through 2002, BC averaged a ratio of 19.2% which resulted in a rank of twenty-sixth.

Environment, Health and Society

Two of British Columbia's ranks were in the top ten, earning strong designations. The other indicator in this section earned a weak designation.

Supplemental International Comparisons: Environment, Health and Society

			BC's Performance		
		Most Recent	Strong (1-10/31)	Middling (11-20/31)	Weak (21-31/31)
CT5	**Life Expectancy at Birth**	2002	**2**		
PI15	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	2000			**23**
PI19	Low Birth Weight Rate	2000	**5**		
Total			**2**	**0**	**1**

Strong Position

- British Columbia performs well on life expectancy at birth in relation to OECD countries. According to the most recent data available, BC ranked second with a life expectancy at birth of 80.6 years, behind first place Japan at 81.1 years. Canada ranked sixth in the OECD with an average life expectancy at birth of 79.2 years.

- British Columbia performs well on the low birth weight rate in relation to OECD countries. According to the most recent data available, BC tied Norway for fifth rank with a low birth weight rate of 5%, behind four countries that tied for first place with a rate of 4% (Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg and Sweden).

Weak Position

- British Columbia does not perform well on greenhouse gas emissions per capita in relation to OECD countries. According to 2000 data, BC ranked twenty-third of twenty-eight jurisdictions with per capita emissions of 16.4 tonnes, ahead of twenty-sixth place Canada.

Special Topics – Supplemental Information

In addition to the wealth of information contained in the core target and performance indicators, special topics related to the benchmarks are included at various points throughout the report. Many of the Topic Boxes that were included in the 2002 report have been retained and updated where possible because the information they contain remains useful and relevant to BC's North Star targets. Several of the 2002 Topic Boxes have been removed for a variety of reasons: there is no new data available, there is no new research to report on, or other topics were deemed to be of higher priority this year. The Appendix section entitled "Topic Boxes That Have Been Removed" lists these boxes and provides links to the Progress Board website. Topic Boxes will be cycled in and out of subsequent reports as new information becomes available.

Special Topics Related to Economy, Innovation and Education

Infrastructure, Market Connectivity and Economic Growth (page 29)
Transportation and communication infrastructure are essential ingredients in the effort to increase productivity levels and promote economic growth. Infrastructure enhances the mobility of inputs to the production process such as information, resources, and workers. It also facilitates delivery of products and services to final markets, thereby enhancing "market connectivity". The resulting efficiency improvements reduce costs, increase rates of return on capital, boost productivity, and drive economic expansion.

Historical Comparison of Core Targets 1 through 3 (page 37)
Data from 1971 through 2002 for the first three Core Targets: economic growth, standard of living, and jobs show how much BC's performance needs to improve, not only to match other jurisdictions, but also to match its own historical performance.

Further Discussion of Measurement For Core Targets 1 & 2 (page 39)
There are ways of evaluating economic growth and standard of living other than what is presented in our Core Target framework. Measurements will remain the same as in past reports but some of these issues are worth discussing.

Productivity (page 44)
The provincial comparison shows that BC's productivity rank rose from 5th place in Canada in 2000 to 4th position in 2001 and 2002. This is certainly welcome news. Yet, it is clear that the province has languished behind the national average for the past decade, a fact made worse by the reality that the province lags behind key US competing states (Washington, Oregon and California) as well as many global competitors.

Export-Led Growth: Getting Back to Basics and Moving Ahead (page 48)
BC has been the poorest export performer among Canada's provincial economies for much of the past three decades. With the exception only of 1987, during the past quarter-century BC has had the lowest percentage of its GDP attributable to international and inter-provincial exports – a mere 46.1% of GDP between 2000 and 2002 compared with 69.8% in Ontario, 62.2% in Alberta and 59.5% in Quebec.

Business Tax Competitiveness (page 52)
Increasingly, tax policy decisions must take into consideration how tax levels compare relative to competing jurisdictions, both nearby and around the globe. When judged against main Canadian and International competitors, BC still has room for further improvement on the business taxation front, though significant strides have been taken.

Size of Government (page 58)
Recent research indicates that the relative size of a country's government sector may negatively affect competitiveness, and increases in the size of government beyond the optimal point may produce little in terms of social progress.

A Primer on BC's Relative Population Growth (page 61)
Many of the indicators contained within this benchmarking report are expressed relative to population – usually on either a per capita basis or per 10,000 population. Understanding population flows is an important – but certainly not the only – part of understanding the relative attractiveness of a jurisdiction as a place to live, work or invest.

Investment Promotion (page 66)
British Columbia's investment performance has been poor for most of the past decade, as witnessed in the two measures included within this report – Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation as a percent of GDP (reflecting total business investment) and Non-Residential Business Investment (which excludes residential construction). BC's current mix of "critical factors", together with sub-par investment performance, suggests the time is ripe to promote the province.

Regulatory Burden (page 67)
Government regulations, and the economic burden they impose, have become the subject of much discussion in recent years – both in BC and around the world. Much of this has been fueled by an increased understanding of the economic costs of regulations, resulting in moves towards deregulation or "smarter" regulation in many industries and countries.

Reading, Mathematics and Science Literacy Scores (page 69)
British Columbia performs well on 2000 Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) testing earning the second rank in reading, fifth rank in mathematics and fourth rank in science. British Columbia placed fourth on average among OECD jurisdictions, while Canada ranked fifth. Japan, Korea and Finland, respectively, had the top three average ranks.

Apprenticeship Training (page 71)
An apprenticeship is paid work-based training combined with post-secondary education. An apprentice spends approximately 80% of their time learning their skills on the job under the direction of a skilled journeyperson and approximately 20% of their time learning in a classroom setting. Statistics Canada's database of registered apprentices (which does not include trades qualification challengers) indicates that BC has the third highest number of "registered apprentices" in Canada at 0.69 per 1,000 population, behind first place Alberta and second place Saskatchewan.

Venture Capital (page 76)
Although venture capital investments make up only a small fraction of overall capital markets, its' importance goes well beyond dollar value. Through providing funds to small and start-up companies at the critical early stages of development, venture capital investments are an essential element in encouraging innovation and promoting new technologies.

Internet Connectivity and Technology Diffusion (page 77)
Internet access is growing quickly in Canada. Ontario, at 67.4% in 2002, had the highest percentage of households connected to the internet, BC was second at 65.7%, above the Canadian average of 61.6%. British Columbia had the highest proportion of home Internet users connecting with broadband; 60.8% compared to second highest Alberta at 55.4%, the national average at 48.7% and 38.6% in the Atlantic provinces.

Technology Transfer and Patents (page 78)
A complement to R&D investment is BC's success at commercializing technology developed within university settings. Evidence suggests the BC Universities that are among the top fifteen institutions in terms of sponsored research expenditure are among the most successful in Canada on two measures of technology transfer. The University of British Columbia (UBC) ranked 1st among the 15 universities for the ratio of US patents issued per million dollars of research, while Simon Fraser University (SFU) was 2nd. In terms of the number of start-up companies formed per million dollars of research expenditure, SFU placed 1st, while UBC ranked 6th.

Special Topics Related to Environment, Health and Society

Limitations of Environmental Data (page 85)
Interest in, and concern about, environmental quality has been increasing for decades as witnessed by the expanding presence of global environmental groups. Worldwide interest in the global environment will likely grow as prosperity increases. Research shows that people take an interest in their jurisdiction's environmental quality once per capita GDP reaches approximately $10,000 US. Unfortunately, this increased interest and concern has not always translated into an interest in measuring environmental quality. Many measurements exist, but few of them are comparable across a countries' sub-national jurisdictions, much less international borders.

Potential Years of Life Lost (page 88)
Potential Years of Life Lost represents the number of years lost when a person dies prematurely. British Columbia ranked second in terms of PYLL in 2001 with an indicator value of 50.9 years per 1,000 population, behind Ontario at 50.7 and ahead of Nova Scotia at 54.1.

Health Care Spending and Health Outcomes (page 89)
Government spending on health care has been growing in real terms for decades and while there have been some reports that the recent pace of growth may moderate soon it is likely that government spending on health care will continue to grow as Canada's population ages. In 1976, BC spent $3.5 billion on health care (all figures in 1997 dollars). By 1986, BC's expenditure had reached $5.1 billion and by 2001 it had reached $8.9 billion.

Low Income Incidence (page 91)
The use of Low Income Cut-Offs as a benchmark can be fairly criticized due to the *relative* nature of the measure. For instance, it is possible for everyone in society to be better off, yet have no reduction in low income, since relatively speaking, the people at the lower end of the spectrum will still be spending a larger portion of their income on the basics of food, clothing, and shelter. An alternative to the *relative* measure is to estimate the cost of a basket of necessities and keep track of the number of people who cannot afford that basket. This approach generates what is usually referred to as *absolute* measures.

Moving In and Out of Low Income (page 92)
In addition to producing the LICO and LIM, Statistics Canada has done considerable research on the causes of moves in and out of low income as well as why some people remain in low income for several years.

Citizen Participation (page 93)
British Columbians regularly donate their time, money, and skills to their communities to benefit their fellow citizens. Such "citizen participation" takes many forms, ranging from volunteering at local events and food banks, to providing financial support for medical research or religious organizations, to involvement in community, professional and political organizations.

Mortality from Cardiovascular Disease (page 101)
Cardiovascular disease (heart disease and stroke) is the leading reason for hospitalization for men and women (excluding childbirth). Cardiovascular disease is the cause of death of over one-third of Canadians. It not only affects the elderly but is also the third leading cause of premature death under age 75. British Columbia has the lowest mortality rate from cardiovascular disease in Canada at 206 people pe. 00,000 population (1999).

Health Risk Factors (page 102)
Despite the fact that cancer and heart disease account for the deaths of well over half of all Canadians, and are by far the largest threat to the life expectancy and well-being of British Columbians, they receive only modest public attention. Just as attention is sometimes diverted away from the most vital threats to our health, so too are basic health risk factors often overlooked or given scant attention. New research is constantly pointing to several underlying factors that increase the risk of developing a variety of different diseases, most importantly BC's biggest killers – cardiovascular disease and cancer.

Crime Rate Changes in the G7 (page 108)

British Columbia had a large drop in it's overall crime rate between 1995 and 2001. The rate per 100,000 population for all Criminal Code offenses dropped by 23.2% from 14,899 in 1995 to 11,447 in 2001. The United States also saw a large decrease in its overall crime rate over this period (21.2%). Canada, Italy and Germany had decreases ranging from 5.4% to 6.4%. Japan, the United Kingdom and France had increases, ranging from 9.9% to 48.7% between 1995 and 2001.

Top Five Crime Jurisdictions In Canada and the United States (page 109)

Crime statistics and crime rates are an important concern for British Columbia's citizens. While crime reports often dominate discourse for "shock" and "human interest" reasons, crime also has serious physical, emotional, economic and social impacts. With a combined personal and property crime rate of 7,745 crimes per 100,000 population in 2002, BC is the second highest ranked crime jurisdiction in northern North America; with a combined rate of 8,022 crimes per 100,000 population, the District of Columbia has the highest rate.

Outline of the Remainder of Volume I

The remainder of this volume is divided into two chapters and a number of appendices.

Chapter II reports the economic benchmarks, focusing on measures of growth, prosperity, innovation and education.

Chapter III reports the environment, health and society benchmarks.

Appendix A lists the Board members, Staff and Advisory Group

Appendix B provides a discussion of Methodology

Appendix C is a Glossary of Terms

Appendix D consists of the data analyzed in this Volume

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II. Economy, Innovation and Education

Targets and Performance Indicators

Goal

Make BC a leader for economy, innovation and education in Canada by 2010.

Targets

1. **Economic Growth**: Target 1st or 2nd among the provinces in the growth of real GDP per capita by 2010.
2. **Standard of Living**: Target 1st or 2nd in Canada for the level of real personal disposable income per capita by 2010.
3. **Jobs**: Target 1st or 2nd in Canada for the employment rate among those aged 15 to 64 by 2010.

Performance Indicators

1. Real Average Hourly Wage
2. Productivity
3. Total Exports
4. Taxpayer Supported Debt
5. Tax Burden - Consolidated Provincial and Local
6. Top Marginal Personal Income Tax Rate
7. Provincial Surplus/(Deficit)
8. Net Inter-Provincial Migration
9. Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation
10. Secondary School Graduates
11. University Completion
12. Research and Development
13. Natural and Applied Sciences and Related Occupations

Where BC Ranks: Most Recent

Economy, Innovation and Education

Where BC Ranks, by Province (BC's prior rank is shown in brackets)

Core Target or Performance Indicator	Year	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NF
1. Economic Growth: Growth of Real GDP Per Capita	2002	8 (10)	9	10	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
2. Standard of Living: Real Pers. Disp. Inc. Per Capita	2002	3 (3)	1	9	5	2	4	7	6	8	10
3. Employment to Population Ratio	2002	7 (6)	1	3	2	4	6	8	8	5	10
1. Real Average Hourly Wage	2002	2 (1)	3	6	7	1	4	9	8	10	5
2. Productivity	2002	4 (4)	1	6	7	2	3	8	9	10	5
3. Total Exports Per Capita	2002	8 (7)	2	3	5	1	6	4	10	9	7
4. Taxpayer Supported Debt	2002/03	3 (3)	1	5	2	4	8	7	10	6	9
5. Per Capita Tax Burden	2002/03	5 (6)	7	8	6	9	10	1	4	2	3
6. Top Marginal Tax Rate	2003	2 (2)	1	3	4	5	9	6	7	8	10
7. Provincial Deficit/Surplus	2002/03	10 (10)	1	6	5	2	7	4	3	8	9
8. Net Inter-Provincial Migration	2002/03	9 (7)	2	10	8	5	6	7	3	1	4
9. Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation	2002	6 (5)	1	4	7	8	9	10	3	5	2
10. Secondary School Graduates	2001	9 (9)	10	6	5	7	2	3	4	1	8
11. University Completion	2002	2 (4)	3	7	6	1	4	9	5	8	10
12. R&D as a % of GDP	2000	5 (5)	9	6	4	1	2	10	3	7	8
13. Natural and Applied Sciences and Related Occ.	2002	5 (4)	1	10	9	2	3	8	6	7	4
Arithmetic Average		5.5	3.3	6.4	5.6	3.8	5.5	6.6	5.8	6.1	6.6
Overall Indicative Rank		3	1	8	5	2	3	9	6	7	9

Where BC Ranks, by Province and State (BC's prior rank is shown in brackets)

Core Target or Performance Indicator	Year	BC	AB	ON	QC	WA	OR	CA
1. Economic Growth: Growth of Real GDP Per Capita	2001	4 (4)	2	3	1	6	5	7
2. Standard of Living: Real Pers. Disp. Inc. Per Capita	2002	6 (6)	4	5	7	1	3	2
3. Employment to Population Ratio	2002	7 (6)	1	2	6	4	3	5
1. Real Average Hourly Wage	2002	5 (7)	2	6	1	7	4	3
2. Productivity	2001	7 (7)	4	5	6	3	2	1
2. Productivity (Unit Labour Costs)	2001	7 (7)	4	6	5	3	2	1
5. Per Capita Tax Burden	1999/00	5 (5)	4	6	7	2	1	3
6. Top Marginal Tax Rate	2003	3 (3)	2	4	7	1	5	6
7. Provincial Deficit/Surplus	1999/00	6 (7)	3	5	7	4	1	2
8. Net Inter-Provincial Migration	2002	6 (7)	2	4	5	3	1	7
12. R&D as a % of GDP	2000	6 (6)	7	3	4	1	5	2
Arithmetic Average		5.6	3.2	4.5	5.1	3.2	2.9	3.5
Overall Indicative Rank		7	2	5	6	2	1	4

Where BC Ranks Internationally

Core Target or Performance Indicator	Year	BC	Canada	Ireland	Korea	UK	US
1. Economic Growth: Growth of Real GDP Per Capita	2001	28	17	1	8	10	30
3. Employment to Population Ratio	2001	11	10	19	21	9	7
3. Total Exports Per Capita	2001	16	8	2	21	22	27
9. Total Gross Fixed Capital Formation	2002	22	13	9	2	28	23
12. R&D as a % of GDP	2000	20	13	19	6	14	5
Arithmetic Average (weighted)		18.8	11.9	9.7	11.5	16	17.9
Overall Indicative Rank		27	9	2	7	21	25

Note on Tables: An arithmetic average and "overall indicative rank" are included for summary comparison purposes only. Each core target and performance indicator should be viewed independently for comparing British Columbia's overall economic performance relative to other jurisdictions.

Where BC Ranks: One Year Progress

Economy, Innovation and Education

Where BC Ranks, by Province (BC's prior rank is shown in brackets)

Core Target or Performance Indicator	Period	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NF
1. Economic Growth: Growth of Real GDP Per Capita	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2. Standard of Living: Real Pers. Disp. Inc. Per Capita	2001 - 2002	9 (8)	7	10	4	5	2	8	6	1	3
3. Employment to Population Ratio	2001 - 2002	9 (9)	8	3	4	10	2	1	7	6	5
1. Real Average Hourly Wage	2001 - 2002	9 (3)	8	7	3	6	5	4	10	1	2
2. Productivity	2001 - 2002	6 (3)	8	10	4	5	7	9	3	2	1
3. Total Exports Per Capita	2001 - 2002	7 (10)	9	10	6	5	8	2	3	4	1
4. Taxpayer Supported Debt	2001/02 - 2002/03	10 (10)	2	9	4	3	5	8	7	6	1
5. Per Capita Tax Burden	2001/02 - 2002/03	1 (5)	5	9	2	3	4	7	6	8	10
6. Top Marginal Tax Rate	2002 - 2003	2 (1)	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7. Provincial Deficit/Surplus	2001/02 - 2002/03	10 (9)	1	5	7	4	6	8	3	2	9
8. Net Inter-Provincial Migration	2001/02 - 2002/03	7 (7)	2	8	6	10	4	5	3	9	1
9. Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation	2001 - 2002	9 (2)	5	4	3	6	2	8	7	1	10
10. Secondary School Graduates	2000 - 2001	6 (4)	5	8	2	7	3	9	1	4	10
11. University Completion	2001 - 2002	2 (10)	6	1	9	3	8	7	4	10	5
12. R&D as a % of GDP	1999 - 2000	3 (3)	9	4	5	2	6	10	7	1	8
13. Natural and Applied Sciences and Related Occ.	2001 - 2002	7 (8)	1	10	6	8	2	9	4	3	5
Arithmetic Average		6.5	5.2	6.6	4.5	5.3	4.4	6.5	4.9	4.0	4.9
Overall Indicative Rank		8	6	10	3	7	2	8	4	1	4

Where BC Ranks, by Province and State (BC's prior rank is shown in brackets)

Core Target or Performance Indicator	Period	BC	AB	ON	QC	WA	OR	CA
1. Economic Growth: Growth of Real GDP Per Capita	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2. Standard of Living: Real Pers. Disp. Inc. Per Capita	2001 - 2002	7 (3)	6	5	2	3	1	4
3. Employment to Population Ratio	2001 - 2002	3 (5)	2	5	1	4	6	7
1. Real Average Hourly Wage	2001 - 2002	1 (3)	2	3	4	6	7	5
2. Productivity	2000 - 2001	2 (5)	6	5	1	3	4	7
2. Productivity (Unit Labour Costs)	2000 - 2001	1 (6)	7	5	2	4	3	6
5. Per Capita Tax Burden	1998/99 – 1999/00	2 (1)	1	5	4	3	6	7
6. Top Marginal Tax Rate	2002 – 2003	1 (1)	1	1	1	1	1	1
7. Provincial Deficit/Surplus	1998/99 – 1999/00	3 (5)	2	4	7	6	1	5
8. Net Inter-Provincial Migration	2001 - 2002	2 (6)	7	4	3	5	1	6
12. R&D as a % of GDP	1999 - 2000	3 (1)	7	2	5	1	6	4
Arithmetic Average		2.5	4.1	3.9	3.0	3.6	3.6	5.2
Overall Indicative Rank		1	6	5	2	3	3	7

Where BC Ranks Internationally

Core Target or Performance Indicator	Period	BC	Canada	Ireland	Korea	UK	US
1. Economic Growth: Growth of Real GDP Per Capita	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
3. Employment to Population Ratio	2000 - 2001	28	19	11	10	27	26
3. Total Exports Per Capita	2000 - 2001	29	25	4	23	20	30
9. Total Gross Fixed Capital Formation	2001 - 2002	7	6	21	4	9	17
12. R&D as a % of GDP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Arithmetic Average (weighted)		21.1	16.5	11.3	12.2	18.4	23.8
Overall Indicative Rank		26	19	7	10	23	30

Where BC Ranks: Period Progress

Economy, Innovation and Education

Where BC Ranks, by Province (BC's prior rank is shown in brackets)

Core Target or Performance Indicator	Period	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NF
1. Economic Growth: Growth of Real GDP Per Capita	1993 - 2002	10 (10)	8	7	9	6	4	3	5	2	1
2. Standard of Living: Real Pers. Disp. Inc. Per Capita	1993 - 2002	10 (10)	1	7	8	9	3	4	6	5	2
3. Employment to Population Ratio	1993 - 2002	10 (10)	7	9	6	8	3	2	5	4	1
1. Real Average Hourly Wage	1993 - 2002	7 (8)	6	10	9	5	8	3	4	1	2
2. Productivity	1993 - 2002	9 (10)	7	2	6	4	3	8	5	10	1
3. Total Exports Per Capita	1993 - 2002	10 (10)	9	7	5	4	3	2	6	8	1
4. Taxpayer Supported Debt	1993/94 - 2002/03	7 (7)	1	2	3	5	9	8	6	10	4
5. Per Capita Tax Burden	1993/94 - 2002/03	1 (1)	5	8	3	2	4	6	9	10	7
6. Top Marginal Tax Rate	1994 - 2003	3 (3)	2	1	5	6	4	7	9	8	10
7. Provincial Deficit/Surplus	1993/94 - 2002/03	10 (8)	1	6	7	2	5	8	3	4	9
8. Net Inter-Provincial Migration	1993/94 - 2002/03	10 (10)	2	4	3	5	7	6	8	9	1
9. Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation	1993 - 2002	10 (9)	2	5	4	8	9	7	1	3	6
10. Secondary School Graduates	1992 - 2001	3 (3)	6	9	8	7	1	10	2	4	5
11. University Completion	1993 - 2002	1 (5)	10	4	8	6	3	9	7	2	5
12. R&D as a % of GDP	1991 - 2000	5 (6)	9	4	6	3	2	10	7	1	8
13. Natural and Applied Sciences and Related Occ.	1993 - 2002	5 (7)	4	6	10	2	8	9	7	1	3
Arithmetic Average		6.9	5.0	5.7	6.3	5.1	4.8	6.4	5.6	5.1	4.1
Overall Indicative Rank		10	3	7	8	4	2	9	6	4	1

Where BC Ranks, by Province and State (BC's prior rank is shown in brackets)

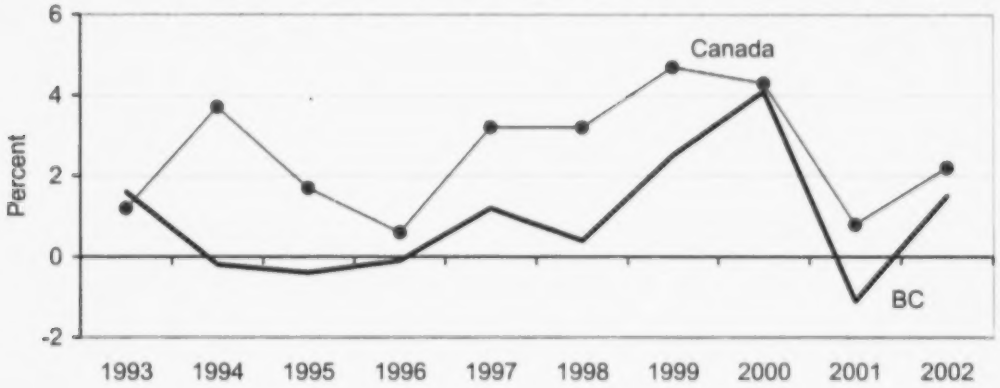
Core Target or Performance Indicator	Period	BC	AB	ON	QC	WA	OR	CA
1. Economic Growth: Growth of Real GDP Per Capita	1992 - 2001	7 (7)	2	4	3	6	1	5
2. Standard of Living: Real Pers. Disp. Inc. Per Capita	1993 - 2002	7 (7)	1	6	2	5	3	4
3. Employment to Population Ratio	1993 - 2002	6 (7)	2	3	1	7	5	4
1. Real Average Hourly Wage	1993 – 2002	2 (1)	3	4	1	5	7	6
2. Productivity	1992 - 2001	7 (7)	5	3	2	4	1	6
2. Productivity (Unit Labour Costs)	1992 - 2001	4 (7)	6	3	2	7	1	5
5. Per Capita Tax Burden	1992/93 – 1999/00	3 (3)	1	4	6	5	2	7
6. Top Marginal Tax Rate	1994 - 2003	2 (2)	1	4	3	6	7	5
7. Provincial Deficit/Surplus	1992/93 – 1999/00	3 (5)	1	2	4	5	7	6
8. Net Inter-Provincial Migration	1993 - 2002	7 (7)	1	3	4	6	5	2
12. R&D as a % of GDP	1991 - 2000	5 (5)	7	4	3	2	1	6
Arithmetic Average		4.8	2.7	3.6	2.8	5.3	3.6	5.1
Overall Indicative Rank		5	1	3	2	7	3	6

Where BC Ranks Internationally

Core Target or Performance Indicator	Period	BC	Canada	Ireland	Korea	UK	US
1. Economic Growth: Growth of Real GDP Per Capita	1992 - 2001	27	12	1	2	10	16
3. Employment to Population Ratio	1992 - 2001	24	12	1	19	18	16
3. Total Exports Per Capita	1992 - 2001	20	8	1	4	24	30
9. Total Gross Fixed Capital Formation	1993 - 2002	19	7	n/a	24	10	6
12. R&D as a % of GDP	1991 - 2000	7	6	3	4	14	9
Arithmetic Average (weighted)		18.0	8.2	1.2	9.2	13.6	14.4
Overall Indicative Rank		27	5	1	7	15	17

Core Target 1 Economic Growth — Economy, Innovation and Education

Growth Rate of Real GDP Per Capita, BC and Canada, Annual Percentage Change



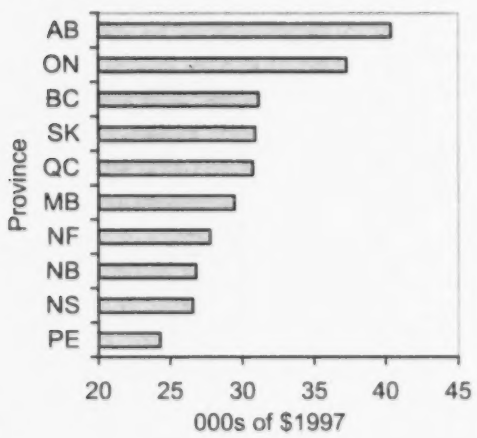
Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

Description

Economic growth (i.e., the annual change of real GDP per capita) is a key measure of economic prosperity, expressed in terms of the value of output (goods and services produced) per person.

Gross Domestic Product is the value added to the economy by current productive activities of individuals, businesses, governments and non-residents (who may purchase and sell goods and services to British Columbians).

Level of Real GDP Per Capita, 2002



Why it's Important

The growth rate of real GDP per capita is an effective measure of changes in the prosperity of a jurisdiction and its population. Slower growth in real GDP per capita results in lower levels of purchasing power, real personal income, and real wages and salaries. If real GDP per capita increases faster than the population, then the size of the "economic pie" is growing on a per person basis.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	2000 4th*	2001 10th	2002 **8th**
Period Progress Rank	1991-2000 10th	1992-2001 10th	1993-2002 **10th**

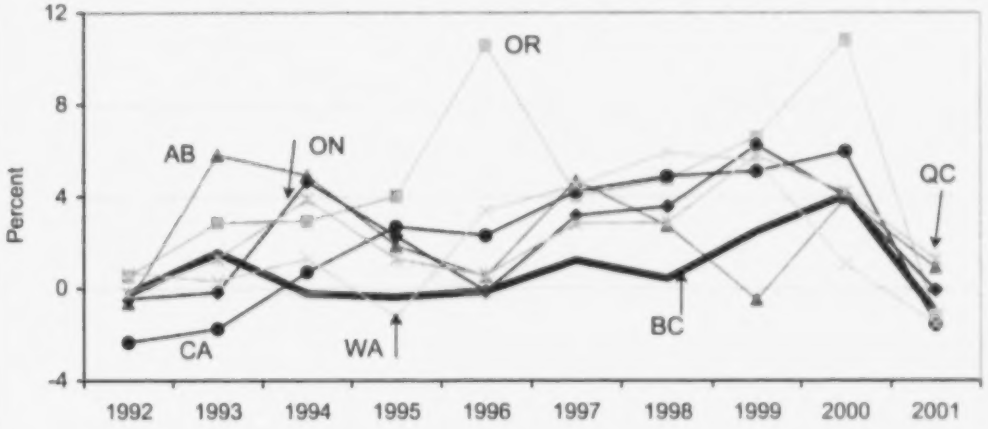
How Does BC Compare?

British Columbia posted the smallest gains in real GDP per capita between 1993 and 2002 and recorded the third lowest growth between 2001 and 2002 among the provinces. From 1993 to 2002, BC experienced average annual growth of 0.9%, compared to 2.4% in Alberta, 2.5% in Ontario and 4.8% in Newfoundland and Labrador.

In 2002, BC's level of real GDP per capita was third among provinces at $31,143, versus the Canadian average of $34,262. In comparison, real GDP per capita stood at $40,385 in Alberta, $37,290 in Ontario, and $30,753 in Quebec.

Note: *Does not match the rank in the 2002 Report due to data revisions.

Economic Growth (Growth Rate of Real GDP Per Capita)



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada; US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Description:
This indicator is a measure of the growth rate of goods and services produced per person in a province or state. It is employed as a measure of the relative change in the "standard of living" across geographic areas. Regions with higher growth rates of per capita GDP experience greater improvements in standard of living.

Where BC Ranks

By Jurisdiction	1999 6th	2000 4th*	2001 4th
Period Progress Rank	1991-1999 7th	1991-2000 7th	1992-2001 7th

How Does BC Compare?
BC compares unfavourably in terms of this measure of changes in living standards, and in fact posted the weakest overall performance throughout the last decade. Over the period 1992 to 2001, Oregon posted the best average year-to-year growth in real GDP per capita at 4.6%, followed by Alberta and Quebec at 2.4%.

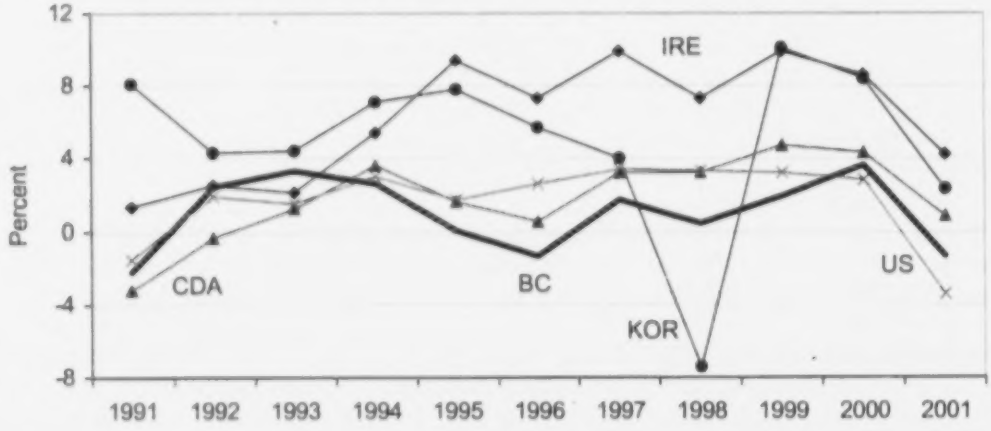
Over the period 1992 through 2001, British Columbia had the worst performance with average year-to-year growth in real GDP per capita of 0.8%, bettered by Washington and California at 2.0% and Ontario at 2.3%.

British Columbia failed to share in the growth that took place in much of the rest of Canada and the United States during the 1990s.

Notes: This indicator does not include 2002 data (as the provincial comparison does) because the US data are not as up-to-date as the Canadian data. *Does not match the rank in the 2002 Report due to data revisions.

Economic Growth (Growth Rate of Real GDP Per Capita)

At the price levels and PPP's of 1995 (US dollars)



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada; OECD.

Description:
This indicator is a measure of the growth rate of goods and services produced per person in a jurisdiction. It is employed as a measure of the relative changes in "standard of living" across geographic areas.

Real GDP per capita (1995 price levels and PPPs - $US)

	Real GDP per capita, 2001	Rank for Real GDP per capita, 2001 (of 31)	Rank for 2000 - 2001 Growth (of 31)	Average Annual Growth, 1982 - 2001	Rank for Average Annual Growth, 1982 – 2001 (of 31)	Average Annual Growth, 1992 - 2001	Rank for Average Annual Growth, 1992 – 2001 (of 31)
British Columbia	**24,448**	**14**	**28**	**0.74**	**29**	**1.36**	**27**
Canada	27,233	6	17	1.84	21	2.33	12
Finland	24,036	16	21	2.23	11	2.63	9
Ireland	28,573	3	1	4.98	2	6.68	1
Japan	24,573	12	27	2.19	12	0.79	30
Korea (South)	14,256	25	8	6.21	1	4.70	2
Mexico	8,144	30	29	0.32	31	1.47	25
Netherlands	24,874	11	20	2.07	13	2.15	15
New Zealand	19,183	21	7	1.35	26	2.24	14
Norway	27,385	5	16	2.56	9	2.88	6
Switzerland	27,576	4	25	0.84	28	0.42	31
United Kingdom	22,002	20	10	2.47	10	2.44	10
United States	31,401	2	30	2.00	16	2.05	16
OECD Europe	19,892	n/a	n/a	1.85	n/a	1.58	n/a
OECD Total	22,471	n/a	n/a	1.94	n/a	1.74	n/a

Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada; OECD

Core Target 1 — Supplemental Information: International Comparison

How Does BC Compare?

British Columbia does not perform well on real GDP per capita growth in comparison to OECD countries. BC ranked 29th out of 31 jurisdictions for average annual growth between 1982 and 2001 and 27th between 1992 and 2001. Average annual per capita growth in BC's real GDP was 0.74% between 1982 and 2001 compared to 6.21% for number one ranked South Korea, 0.32% for last place Mexico and 1.94% for the OECD as a whole. On a positive note for British Columbians, in 2001 we ranked 14th on the level of real per capita GDP among OECD countries.

Canada ranked higher than BC on the 2001 level of real GDP per capita as well as on average annual growth in real GDP per capita, especially for the 1992 to 2001 period. Canada ranked 21st for average annual growth between 1982 and 2001 and a much improved 12th between 1992 and 2001. Average annual per capita growth in Canada's real GDP was 1.84% between 1982 and 2001 and 2.33% between 1992 and 2001. Turning to Canada's main trading partner, the **United States** had the second highest level of real GDP per capita in 2001 behind Luxembourg* and ranked 16th for growth in real per capita GDP in both periods reviewed. Between 1982 and 2001, the US economy expanded at an annual average rate of 2.00%; the 1992 to 2001 rate was a slightly higher 2.05%.

The star performers, **Ireland** and **South Korea** both exhibited extremely strong growth rates although Ireland's 3rd ranked real GDP per capita was roughly double that of South Korea's in 2001; South Korea's real GDP per capita was ranked 25th in 2001. Ireland ranked 2nd for growth between 1982 and 2001 with average annual growth of 4.98% and 1st between 1992 and 2001 with average annual increases of 6.68%. South Korea had the top rank for GDP expansion between 1982 and 2001 with average annual growth of 6.21% and had the second best rank between 1992 and 2001 with average annual increases of 4.70%.

Similar to the star countries, the lagging countries, **Mexico** and **Switzerland,** have divergent levels of real per capita GDP. Mexico's real per capita GDP is $8,144, ahead of only Turkey while Switzerland's real GDP per capita is the 5th highest among OECD countries at $27,576. However, both countries have exhibited weak economic growth over the last two decades. Switzerland's economy grew by 0.84% on an annual average basis between 1982 and 2001 to earn it a 28th place rank. Switzerland's growth in real per capita GDP was the worst among OECD countries when one looks at the 1992 through 2001 period. While Mexico also had weak growth it performed better in the recent decade compared to the last two. Between 1982 and 2001, Mexico's real per capita GDP grew by 0.32% on an average annual basis but grew by 1.47% per year when the shorter time period is considered.

Notes: The data discussed in this international comparison differ from that presented in the Canada and Canada-US comparisons because different currency and PPP exchange rates are used here. There is also a slight difference in the way the OECD and Statistics Canada report GDP; this difference amounts to 2.0% of BC's GDP, on average, between 1992 and 2001. See Appendix B for full details.
* Luxembourg is not highlighted as the number one jurisdiction because its per capita GDP is distorted by the fact that approximately 30% of its labour force lives outside the country.

Infrastructure, Market Connectivity and Economic Growth

Transportation and communication infrastructure are essential ingredients in the effort to increase productivity levels and promote economic growth. Infrastructure enhances the mobility of inputs to the production process such as information, resources, and workers. It also facilitates delivery of products and services to final markets, thereby enhancing "market connectivity". The resulting efficiency improvements reduce costs, increase rates of return on capital, boost productivity, and drive economic expansion.

British Columbia currently possesses an extensive infrastructure system, including road, rail, air and port facilities, pipelines, border crossings and broadband networks. However, in an increasingly global business environment this system must be continually upgraded and modernized if BC businesses are to remain competitive with other jurisdictions. Toward this end, a number of important investment commitments are currently in the planning phase in BC to increase access and mobility within the province and to maximize the efficiency of major trade arteries and gateways. However, in order to ensure that such investments make the best use of available resources it is vital that we view our infrastructure system as not simply the sum of its parts but rather as an integrated and interdependent *network*. Viewed this way, stoppages at Southern border crossings or capacity limitations at the Port of Prince Rupert can have a direct and detrimental impact on market connectivity throughout the entire province.

In its 2002 benchmarking report, the BC Progress Board looked to a variety of measures and statistics in an attempt to better understand and quantify BC's existing infrastructure capacity. While this effort has been broadened in the accompanying table (next page) to include a more thorough sampling of infrastructure facilities, it is far from complete. No available single measure (or set of measures) provides a comprehensive picture of BC's infrastructure network – or of social and economic impacts of capacity constraints.

While various indicators have been used to attempt to quantify infrastructure, one method that may prove particularly illustrative is to measure the potential economic loss resulting from insufficient infrastructure. To this end Transport Canada has calculated congestion related costs such as reduced speeds, increased travel times, and greater fuel consumption in BC to be between $500 million and $1.3 billion annually.

These studies are important steps in efforts to provide sound cost-benefit analyses of infrastructure investments, balancing infrastructure "wants" with economically justifiable projects. In any discussion of potential infrastructure impacts it is important to recognize that positive economic growth effects are limited. If investment levels are so high as to divert resources away from other capital projects, or if projects are used as a means of achieving other distributional objectives, the potential net gains from infrastructure investments may be lost. In order to avoid such pitfalls, all investment projects should include a holistic – crossing both regional and modal lines – and rigorous business case analysis which engages private capital and incentives wherever feasible. A modern, efficient and financially sound infrastructure network is essential in ensuring that BC remains competitive with other jurisdictions in efforts to create jobs and promote economic growth.

Sources:
Transport Canada, July 2002;
"Premier's Technology Council, Second Quarterly Report", April '02;
Kelowna International Airport, April 2003;
Prince George Airport, April 2003;
Vancouver International Airport Authority, April 2003;
Victoria International Airport, April 2003;
Abbotsford Airport, August 2003;
BC Rail, July 2002;
Canadian National Railways, May 2003;
Prince Rupert Port Authority, May 2003;
Vancouver Port Authority, May 2003;
GVTA (Translink) Strategic Planning Department, May 2003;
British Columbia Lower Mainland Trade Corridor Border Projects, Ministry of Transportation, April 2002;
Transport Canada Border Delay Cost Estimate for Commercial Vehicles, 2001;
Duke Energy Gas Transmission, May 2003.

Continued on following page.

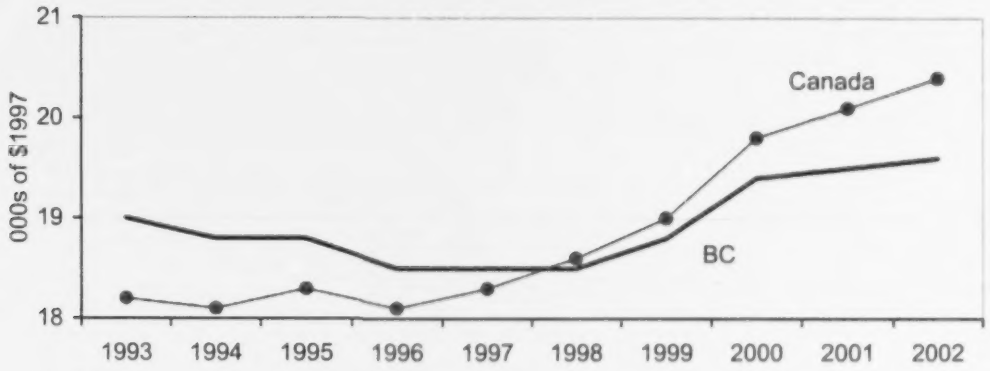
INFRASTRUCTURE STATISTICS

(The following table provides a selection of useful capacity measures for given type of infrastructure, but is by no means exhaustive.)

COMMUNICATIONS	
Broadband Access	44.3% of BC communities (160 of 361) had broadband services as of February 2002.
AIRPORT FACILITIES	
Kelowna - YLW	**Runway Capacity:** At approximately 50% overall capacity with 80,452 total aircraft movements in 2002 (81,080 in 2001), but 100% capacity during peak periods. **Terminal Capacity:** Approximately 78% capacity in 2002 with almost 900,000 visits.
Prince George -YXS	**Terminal Capacity:** Well over peak capacity of 200 passengers 3 to 4 times per day. Capacity problems with customs facilities also limit trans-border flights. **Runway Capacity:** Length unable to accommodate larger aircraft.
Vancouver - YVR	**Airside Facility Utilization (YVR):** 257,717 runway aircraft movements vs. annual runway capacity of over 400,000 - 64% overall utilization rate in 2002 and 93% in peak periods (reached 81% in 1998/99 pre. rationalization). **Terminal Building Utilization (YVR):** 14.9 million passengers vs. 17 million capacity - 88% utilization rate in 2002.
Victoria - CYYJ	**Runway Capacity:** Not currently measured, no foreseen capacity problems. **Terminal Capacity:** Recent terminal expansion completed. 57.5% utilization in 2002 - 1.15 million passengers vs. roughly 2 million capacity.
Abbotsford - YXX	**Runway Capacity:** Approximately 59.4% with 157,496 movements in 2002. **Terminal Capacity:** Approximately 40% capacity in 2002 with 400,000 visits.
RAIL FACILITIES	
BC Rail	**Rail/ Freight Capacity:** Existing freight cars are experiencing 100% capacity during peak periods. **Terminal Capacity:** Current congestion issues appear to be largely operational in nature.
Canadian National Railways	**Rail Yard & Interchange Capacity:** Main congestion issues occur at continental hubs (Chicago) as well as at regional choke points (New Westminster, Pitt River bridges etc.). Efficiency innovations permitted removal of thousands of freight cars despite growth.
PORT FACILITIES	
Prince Rupert Port Authority	**Container Capacity:** Less than 50% capacity at 5 million tones of cargo in 2002, down from 13 million in 1998. Focused investments in new shipping and cruise opportunities underway to expand role in Northwest Transportation Corridor.
Vancouver Port Authority	**Container Capacity:** Roughly 91% capacity in 2002 with 1.458 million TEUs vs. 1.6 million capacity. Facility expansion underway for potential 4million TEUs by 2020. **Cruise Capacity:** Currently at 100% capacity during peak times/ weekends. Long-term forecast calls for continued but slowing passenger growth.
ROADWAYS	
GVRD	**Congestion:** Six categories of congestion are used: from "A" (light) through "E" (very high) and "F" (severe). In the GVRD alone, 390 km of roads are at levels E and F during morning rush hour. While this is only 2.4% of the region's roads it includes key arteries and all approaches to water crossings.
Heartlands	**Congestion:** 13.6% of urban vehicle-kilometers are traveled in congestion (2002).
BORDERS	
BC – US Crossings	**Delay and Queue lengths:** Waits vary by crossing but averaged 41.5 minutes in 2001 at the Pacific Hwy (#15), which processed $15.4B of the $23.9B value of goods crossing the BC-US border in 2000. Transport Canada estimates Lower Mainland crossing delays alone cost commercial vehicles $36.5 million annually.
PIPELINES	
Duke Energy Gas Transmission	**T-South Load Factor:** The DEGT Pipeline System accounts for 90% of BC's natural gas consumption – at 77% capacity in 2002, down 6.1% over 2001.

Core Target 2 Standard of Living · Economy, Innovation and Education

Real Personal Disposable Income Per Capita, BC and Canada



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

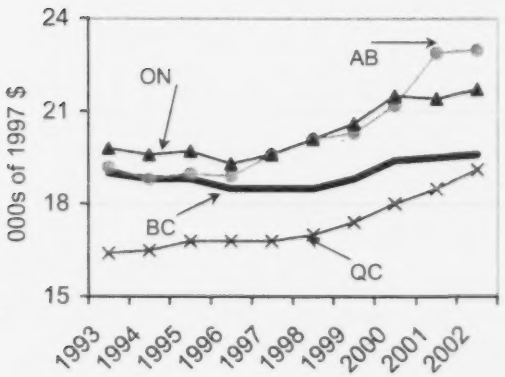
Description

Real personal disposable income per capita represents total income minus certain taxes paid to all levels of government (e.g., income taxes, contributions to social security, etc.) and various fees such as medical insurance premiums, measured in 1997 dollars and expressed on a per person basis. It includes income earned by all residents of the province, regardless of where it was earned.

Why it's Important

Real personal disposable income per capita provides an indication of an individuals' spending power and standard of living.

Provinces - Real Personal Disposable Income Per Capita



Where BC Ranks

By Province	2000	2001	2002
	3rd	3rd	**3rd**
1-Year Progress Check	1999-2000 5th	2000-2001 8th	2001-2002 **9th**
Period Progress Rank	1991-2000 10th	1992-2001 10th	1993-2002 **10th**

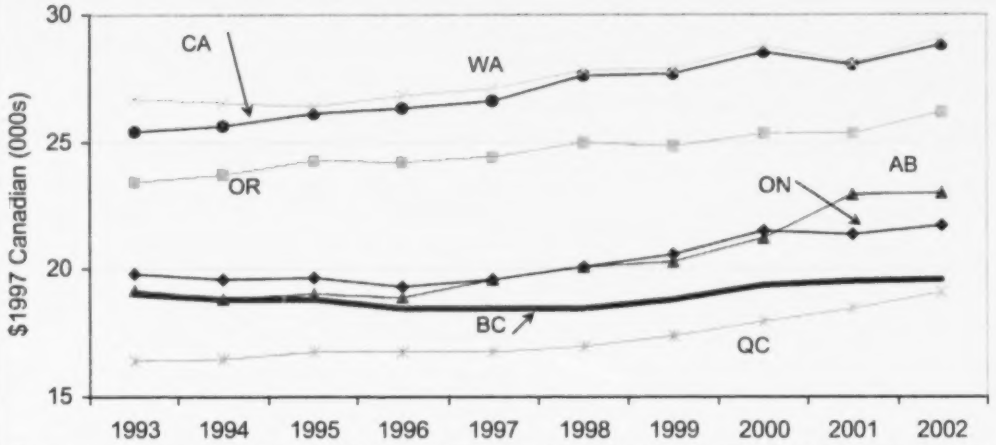
How Does BC Compare?

In 2002, British Columbia had the third highest real personal disposable income per capita in Canada at $19,576. Alberta was ahead of BC by only $213 in 1993, but by 2002 it enjoyed a $3,470 lead over BC. In 1993, BC's real personal disposable income per capita was $780 above the Canadian average of $18,241. BC remained above the national average until 1998, when it began to fall behind. In 1998, BC was $145 below the average and by 2002 it was $838 below the average.

BC had the smallest increase among the provinces in real personal disposable income per capita (2.9%) between 1993 and 2002. Three provinces (Alberta, Newfoundland and Labrador and Quebec) had growth above 16.0% over this time period.

BC's performance was flat throughout the 1990s and in recent years (2000-2002) has been shored up by provincial and federal personal income tax cuts.

Standard of Living
(Real Personal Disposable Income Per Capita - $1997)



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada; US Bureau of Economic Analysis; US Census Bureau.

Description:
This indicator is a measure of the amount of income earned from various sources by persons after the payment of direct taxes and social insurance contributions to governments. This measure is adjusted for inflation, so it captures changes in the purchasing power of income over time.

Where BC Ranks

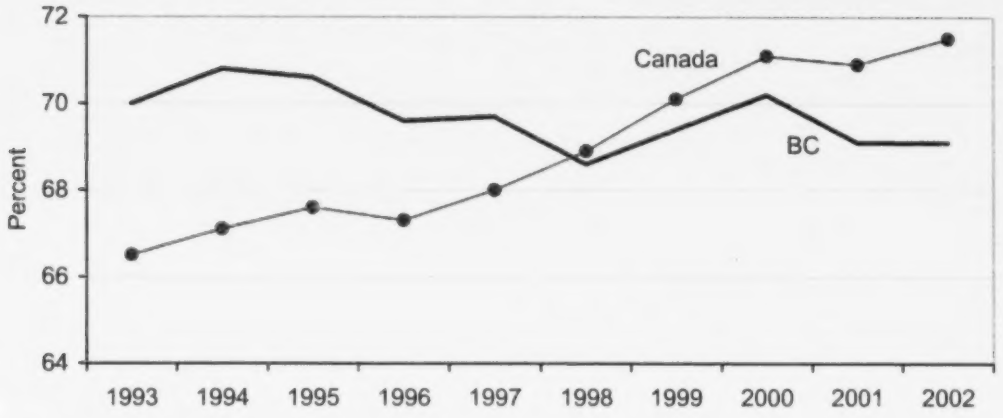
By Jurisdiction	2000 6th	2001 6th	2002 **6th**
1-Year Progress Check	1999-2000 6th*	2000-2001 3rd	2001-2002 **7th**
Period Progress Rank	1991-2000 7th	1992-2001 7th	1993-2002 **7th**

How Does BC Compare?
British Columbia ranked second to last on this indicator in 2002. Of the provinces, Ontario and Alberta generally have had the highest real personal disposable per capita incomes. In 2002, Alberta had the highest real personal disposable income per capita among the provinces at $23,047. Alberta was followed by Ontario at $21,657 and BC at $19,576. British Columbia's real personal disposable per capita income grew by 2.9% from $19,021 in 1993 to $19,576 in 2002. The other jurisdictions had increases ranging from 8.9% (Washington) to 19.8% (Alberta).

Residents of California, Washington, and Oregon have much higher real personal disposable incomes than Canadians. These states have an overall lower tax burden and incomes are higher in the US than in Canada. The gap in real personal disposable income per capita between BC and the states reviewed ranges from $6,613 (Oregon) to $9,480 (Washington State).

Note: * Does not match the rank in the 2002 Report due to US data revisions.

Employment Rate (Ages 15 to 64), BC and Canada



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

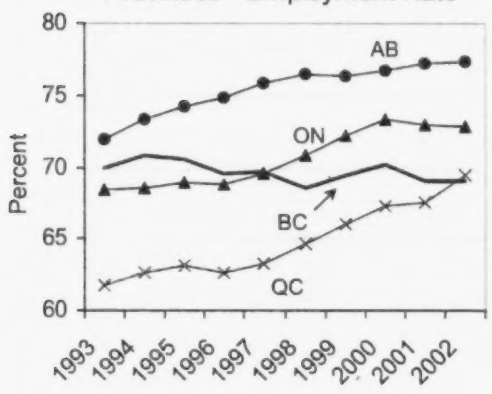
Description

This indicator shows, for the population aged 15 to 64 years, the number of employed persons (i.e. working for pay or profit, doing unpaid work contributing to the operation of a family farm or business) expressed as a percentage of the total.

Why it's Important

The employment rate is an effective measure of the rate of labour utilization. Higher labour utilization traditionally accompanies strong economic activity.

Provinces - Employment Rate



Where BC Ranks

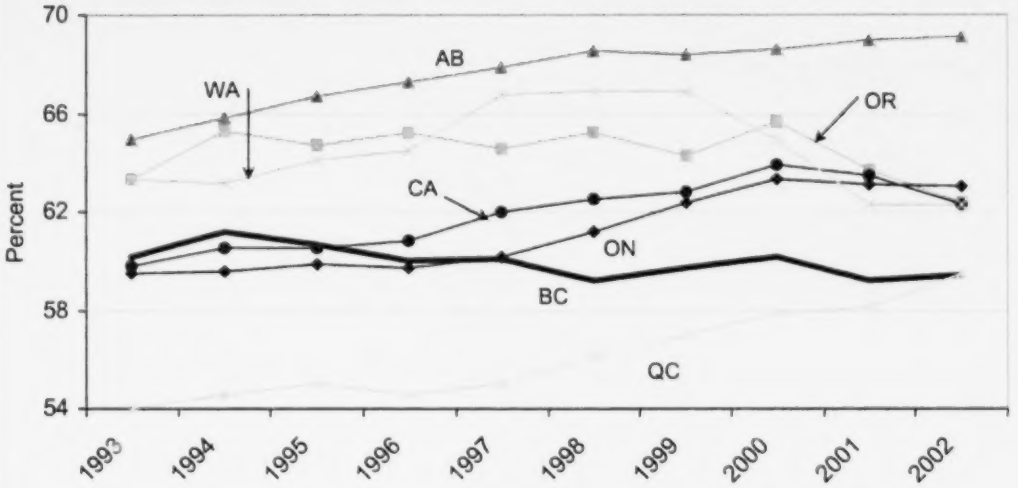
By Province	2000 5th	2001 6th	2002 **7th**
1-Year Progress Check	1999-2000 6th	2000-2001 9th	2001-2002 **9th**
Period Progress Rank	1991-2000 9th	1992-2001 10th	1993-2002 **10th**

How Does BC Compare?

From 1993 to 2002, BC consistently stayed in the mid-range for the employment rate in Canada. In 1993, it ranked fourth overall in Canada with a rate of 70.0%, compared to 72.0% in Alberta and 68.4% in Ontario. The Canadian average in 2002 was 71.5%, compared to 77.4% in Alberta and 72.8% in Ontario. In 2002, BC lagged behind the leading provinces with an employment rate of 69.1%, placing it seventh overall in Canada.

Until 1998, BC had an above average employment rate within Canada, but it has lagged since. The cumulative effect of better economic performance elsewhere in Canada (especially in Ontario and Alberta) and sub-par growth in BC, continues as the primary reason for this result.

Jobs (Employment Rate - 16 yrs.* and over)



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada; US Bureau of Labour Statistics.

Description:
The employment rate is the percentage of people aged 16 and older that are employed in a jurisdiction. This indicator is a general measure of the ability of a jurisdiction to create work for its population, as well as the desire of its population to participate in the labour force. The latter desire is influenced by such factors as the age distribution of the population and after-tax earnings from work, while the ability to create work is determined by the relative cost of labour and the output performance of the economy.

Where BC Ranks

By Jurisdiction	2000 6th	2001 6th	2002 **7th**
1-Year Progress Check	1999-2000 5th	2000-2001 5th	2001-2002 **3rd**
Period Progress Rank	1992-2000 7th	1992-2001 7th	1993-2002 **6th**

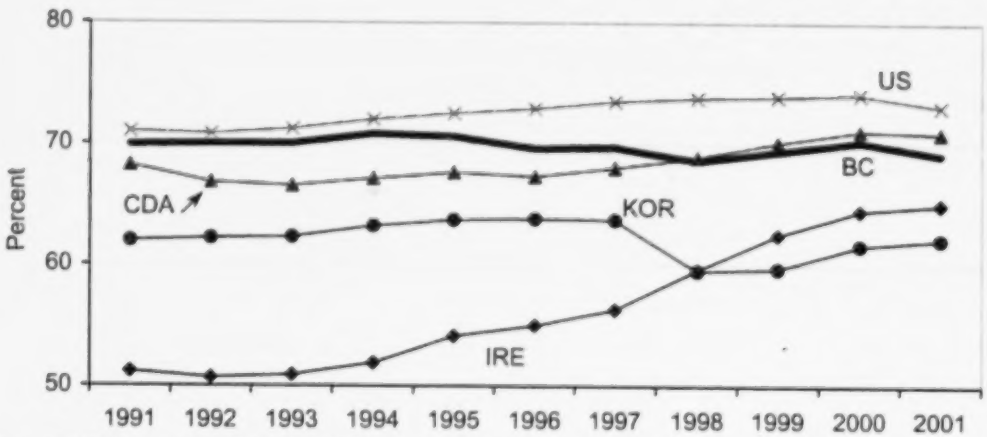
How Does BC Compare?
The employment rate fell in three jurisdictions between 2001 and 2002. Washington State, BC and Alberta had small increases. British Columbia has ranked near the bottom for the past decade and missed out on the improvement experienced in California, Ontario, and Quebec in the late 1990s. Alberta has had the highest ratio in every year reviewed. Over the last decade, the employment rate in BC and Oregon remained relatively constant, while in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, and California the rate trended upward.

Notes: *Government statistical agencies in Canada and the United States use different measures of the employment rate. For this comparison people aged 15 years and over in Canada are included for both population and employment, while in the United States people aged 16 years and over are included. While this small difference will have some impact on comparisons between the countries, it is unlikely to result in significant differences, other things being equal.

NEW

Core Target 3 — Supplemental Information: International Comparison

Jobs (Employment Rate - for those aged 15-64)



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada; OECD.

Description:
This indicator shows, for the population aged 15 to 64 years, the number of employed persons (i.e. working for pay or profit, doing unpaid work contributing to the operation of a family farm or business) expressed as a percentage of the total.

Employment to Population Ratio (for those aged 15-64)

	Employment to Population, 2001, percent	Rank for Employment to Population (of 31)	2000-2001 Change in Employment to Population, percent	Rank for 2000-2001 Change in Employment to Population (of 31)	Average Annual Growth, 1992-2001, percent	Rank for Average Annual Growth (of 31)
British Columbia	**69.1**	**11**	**(1.6)**	**28**	**(0.1)**	**24**
Canada	70.9	10	(0.3)	19	0.4	12
Finland	67.7	16	1.0	7	(0.3)	26
Ireland	65.0	19	0.8	11	2.4	1
Japan	68.8	13	(0.1)	17	(0.1)	21
Korea (South)	62.1	21	0.8	10	0.0	19
Mexico	60.1	23	(1.3)	25	0.4	14
Netherlands	74.1	6	1.6	3	1.8	2
New Zealand	71.8	8	1.6	4	0.9	5
Norway	77.5	3	(0.5)	21	0.8	6
Switzerland	79.1	2	1.0	8	(0.1)	22
United Kingdom	71.3	9	(1.5)	27	0.1	18
United States	73.1	7	(1.3)	26	0.3	16
OECD Europe	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
OECD Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada; OECD

NEW

Core Target 3 — Supplemental Information: International Comparison

How Does BC Compare?

British Columbia has relatively high employment when compared to OECD countries. In 2001, BC ranked 11th out of 31 jurisdictions with an employment to population ratio (ages 15-64) of 69.1%. British Columbia's ratio was below top ranked **Iceland** (84.6%) and well above bottom ranked **Turkey** (45.1%). British Columbia ranked 8th for the average ratio over the period 1992 through 2001.

BC's ratio fell by 1.6% between 2000 and 2001 placing it near the bottom with a 28th place rank. Average annual growth in the employment to population ratio between 1992 and 2001 in BC was negative 0.1%, earning a 24th place rank.

Canada ranked 10th in 2001 with an employment to population ratio of 70.9%; its 1992-2001 average of 68.4% earned it an 11th place rank. Canada's employment to population ratio fell by 0.3% between 2000 and 2001 for a 19th place rank. Canada had 0.4% growth, on average, between 1992 and 2001 earning a 12th place rank.

The employment to population ratio in the **United States** was 73.1% in 2001 earning it a 7th place rank. The 1992-2001 average ratio of 72.8% in the US placed it 6th overall. The employment to population ratio fell by 1.3% in the US between 2000 and 2001 for a 26th rank. On average, the US ratio increased by 0.3% each year between 1992 and 2001 which placed it 16th.

Iceland's 84.6% was the highest 2001 employment to population ratio, followed by **Switzerland** at 79.1% and **Norway** at 77.5%. Iceland, Switzerland and Norway also had the highest 1992-2001 average ratios at 81.2%, 78.2% and 75.3%, respectively. Iceland experienced no change in its ratio between 2000 and 2001 (16th rank) while Switzerland's ratio increased by 1.0% (8th rank) and Norway's decreased by 0.5% (21st rank). Iceland had 0.6% annual average growth in the employment to population ratio over 1992 through 2001 (8th rank); Switzerland had a 0.1% decline, on average (22nd rank); Norway had 0.8% average annual growth (6th rank).

South Korea's employment to population ratio was relatively low in 2001 at 62.1%, which earned it the 21st rank; South Korea's 1992-2001 average ratio was a 19th ranked 62.2%. **Mexico's** 2001 ratio of 60.1% was also relatively low and earned a 23rd place rank; Mexico's 1992-2001 average ratio was a 21st ranked 59.9%.

At 65.0%, **Ireland** had the 19th ranked employment to population ratio in 2001 but it has had strong growth in recent years. Ireland's ratio increased by 0.8% between 2000 and 2001 (11th rank) and increased by 2.4% each year, on average, between 1992 and 2001. This average annual growth was the best in the OECD and 33.8% higher than the 2nd ranked Netherlands.

Note: The population group surveyed for this indicator varies slightly among OECD countries. Canada's definition matches the OECD standard of 15 to 64 years old but several countries report data based on the 16 to 64 year old age group. These countries are: Iceland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. These differences likely have a minimal effect on the above exposition and ranks, other things being equal.

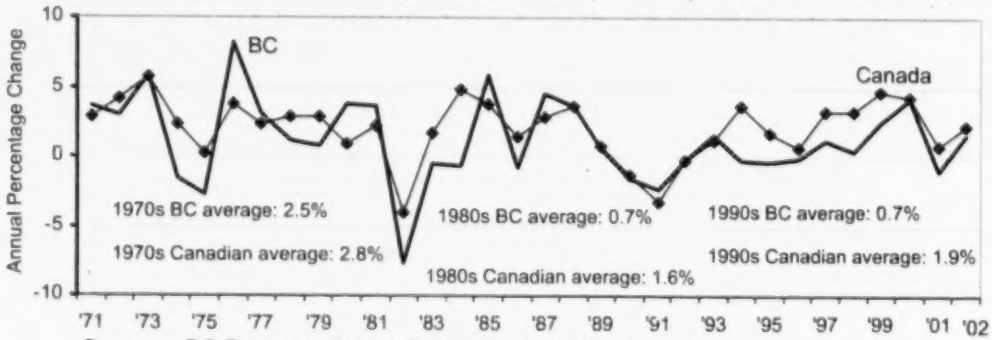
Historical Comparison*

Description:
These figures illustrate data from 1971 through 2002 for the first three Core Targets: economic growth, standard of living, and jobs. Two interesting facts are revealed in this long-term analysis. First, BC's performance on growth in real GDP per capita and real personal disposable income per capita has worsened during the last thirty years, and was especially weak in the 1990s. Second, BC's performance has been especially weak relative to the national average on these two core indicators. Taken together, these facts suggest that BC continues to have structural as well as cyclical and unique short-term economic challenges.

Core Target 1: Economic Growth
Average annual growth in real GDP per capita in BC was 2.5% during the 1970s and 0.7% in the 1980s and 1990s. In 1970, BC's real GDP per capita was $21,335. It grew by 27.7% to $27,249 in 1980, a further 6.7% to $29,088 in 1990 and by 7.1% to $31,143 in 2002.

British Columbia's average annual growth was 90.3% of Canada's average annual growth in the 1970s, 45.5% of Canada's average annual growth in the 1980s and 34.8% of national average annual growth in the 1990s. In 1970, BC real per capita GDP was $3,359 higher than the Canadian level. The difference was roughly the same ($3,595) in 1980 but had fallen to $1,457 by 1990. The BC advantage fell to $11 in 1996 and then turned negative to such a degree that BC's real GDP per capita was $3,120 *below* the national average in 2002.

Growth Rate of Real GDP (Chained $1997) Per Capita for BC and Canada



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

Core Target 2: Standard of Living
Average annual growth in real PDI per capita in BC was 5.2% during the 1970s, 0.6% in the 1980s and *negative* 0.4% in the 1990s. In 1970, BC's real PDI per capita was $11,596. It grew by 66.1% to $19,261 in 1980, a further 5.3% to $20,274 in 1990 and then *shrank* by 3.4% to $19,576 in 2002.

British Columbia's average annual growth in real PDI per capita was 31.6% greater than Canada's average annual growth in the 1970s, 46.1% of Canada's average annual growth in the 1980s and shrank during the 1990s while national average annual growth was 0.4%.

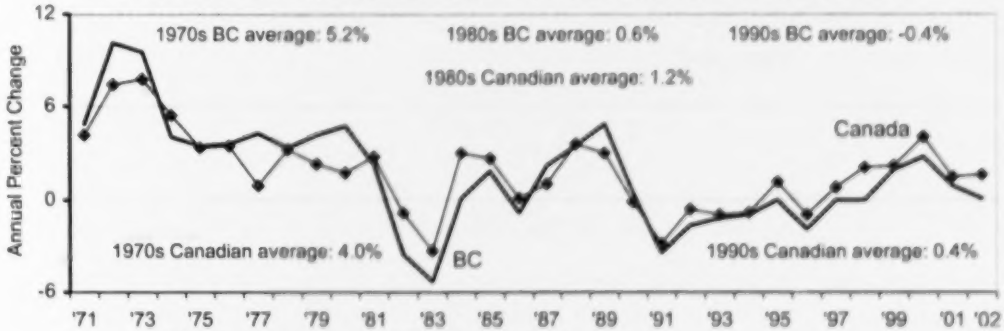
Note: *These data differ from those in the 2002 Report. A consistent time series for the entire period of analysis was not available when the 2002 Report was produced. The data used in this report are consistent over the entire time period presented and with the data located elsewhere in this Report.

Continued on following page.

Historical Comparison (continued)

In 1970, BC real PDI per capita ($11,596) was essentially the same as the Canadian level ($11,498). British Columbia had strong growth in real PDI per capita in the 1970s and the $98 difference present in 1970 grew to $2,318 by 1980. This shrank to $1,204 by 1990 and continued to shrink to $222 in 1997. From 1998 onward BC's real PDI per capita has been below the Canadian average and the difference has grown every year such that BC's level was $838 *below* the national average in 2002.

Growth Rate of Real PDI ($1997) Per Capita for BC and Canada



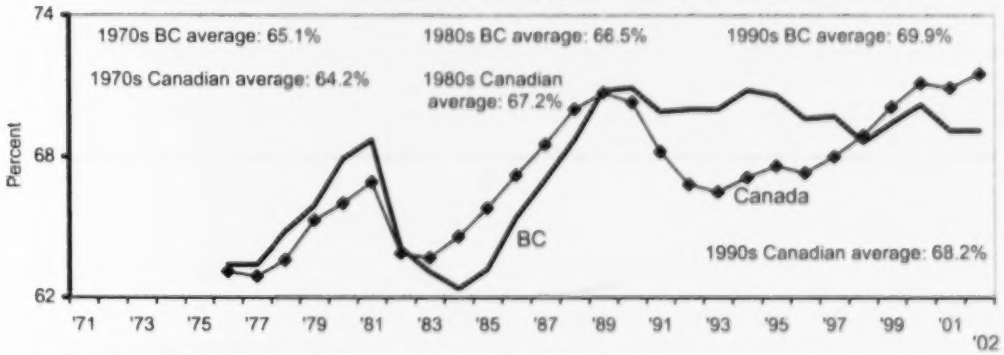
Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

Core Target 3: Jobs

In contrast to its performance on the other economic core target indicators, BC's performance on the employment rate shows some improvement since the 1970s and little deterioration over the 1990s. The average employment to population ratio in BC was 65.1% between 1976 and 1980, 66.5% in the 1980s and 69.9% in the 1990s.

The performances of British Columbia and Canada are similar on this core target indicator. From 1976 through 1990, the national average and BC's indicator values moved more or less in unison and were never further than 5.3% (3.7 percentage points) apart. In the 1990s, BC's ratio remained relatively flat while Canada's dipped and returned such that by 1998, Canada's ratio was above BC's.

Employment to Population Ratio (ages 15-64) for BC and Canada



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

Further Discussion of Measurement for Core Targets 1 & 2

Two years ago, the Progress Board selected "Core Target" metrics for the critically important standards of *economic growth* and *standard of living*. For economic growth, the annual growth rate of real GDP per capita was chosen, while for standard of living we consider the level of real personal disposable income per capita (or after-tax income per person). The key rationale for selecting these measures was to highlight the top-line or overall improvement in broad provincial economic performance relative to other provinces, expressed on a per person basis. Our reporting also includes comparisons on a supplemental basis, looking at the US Pacific Northwest states and OECD countries.

In addition to growth in real GDP *per capita* it is often illustrative to look at the growth in real GDP. Consider two jurisdictions that have identical *real GDP* growth rates but different *population* growth rates; they will have different *real GDP per capita* growth rates. In such a case, it will be revealing to look at the reasons for different population growth rates as this will drive the difference in growth in real GDP per capita. In light of this we have added a topic box on population changes in BC (see page 61).

Another way of looking at the rather qualitative notion of *standard of living* in quantitative terms may involve consideration of both real GDP per capita and real personal disposable income per capita. Of the two benchmarks, real GDP per capita is the higher profile of the two measures of standard of living, although it – like many measures – can be challenged on a number of grounds. Viewed in isolation, neither real GDP per capita, nor real personal disposable income per capita account for income distribution and other factors such as environment, health and social outcome performance which is part of the reason the Progress Board includes such measures elsewhere in our reporting structure. A further possible criticism of real personal disposable income per capita is that differences between two jurisdictions may reflect only different levels of taxation, which in turn, may reflect the provision of varying levels of public services in the two jurisdictions – health care, education and social services for example.

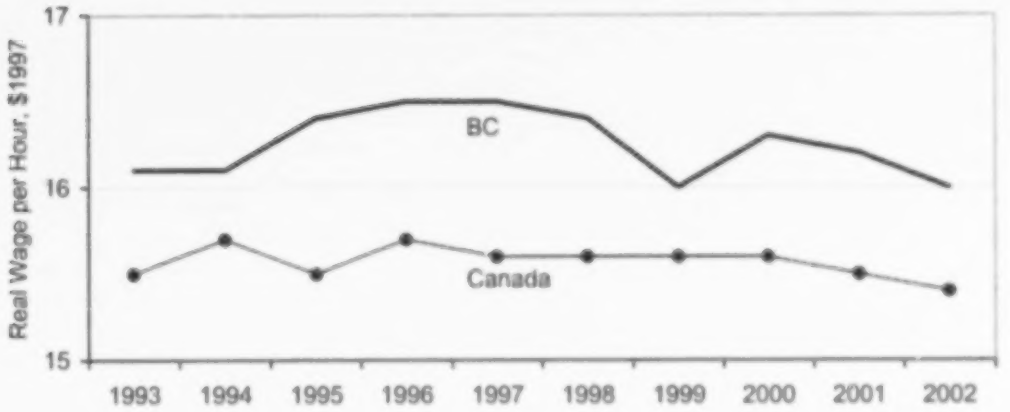
Consider two jurisdictions with the same real GDP per capita where one jurisdiction has a lower level of real personal income per capita than another jurisdiction, which is due to it having a higher overall level of taxation. If these higher taxes are used to provide a higher level of public services then it is possible that the qualitative "standard of living" will be equal in the two jurisdictions even though the quantitative "standard of living" (as measured by real personal disposable income per capita) will show a lower standard of living in the jurisdiction with the higher level of taxation. As a counter to this argument there is evidence that as the level of taxation (and the size of government) grows, tax dollars are more likely to be spent on low priority areas. Should this prove to be relevant in the case of the two jurisdictions considered above, the assumption that the greater tax take in one jurisdiction is spent entirely on useful public services may not hold. (See page 58 for more information on the size of government).

In the final analysis, there are a variety of nuances in the selection of metrics in any performance measurement or benchmarking framework. In highlighting some of the more subtle measurement issues relating to two of the Progress Board's key economic targets, we are reminded that a holistic assessment of "progress" involves considering a broad array of metrics as the Board attempts in the balance of this report.

Sources: "Provincial Standards of Living: Some Surprising Comparisons", Dale Orr, Global Insight, 2002; follow-up correspondence with Dale Orr.

Performance Indicator 1 Real Average Hourly Wage — Economy, Innovation and Education

Real Average Hourly Wage in BC and Canada, $1997



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

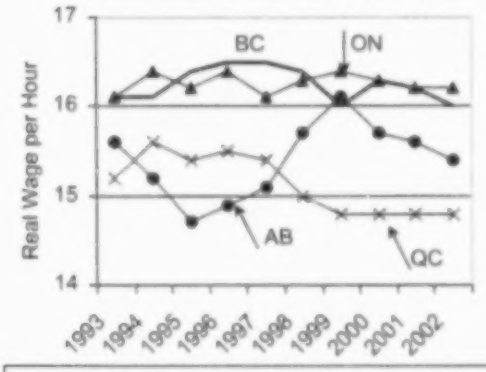
Description

This indicator measures inflation-adjusted average hourly wages earned by workers and is calculated and ranked from the worker's point of view.

Why it's Important

Real average hourly wages are a useful measure of individual prosperity. Flat real wages indicate that wage earners are simply keeping up with increases in living expenses.

Provinces - Real Hourly Wage



Where BC Ranks

By Province	2000	2001	2002
	2nd	1st	2nd
1-Year Progress Check	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
	1st	3rd*	9th
Period Progress Rank	1991-2000	1992-2001	1993-2002
	7th	8th	7th

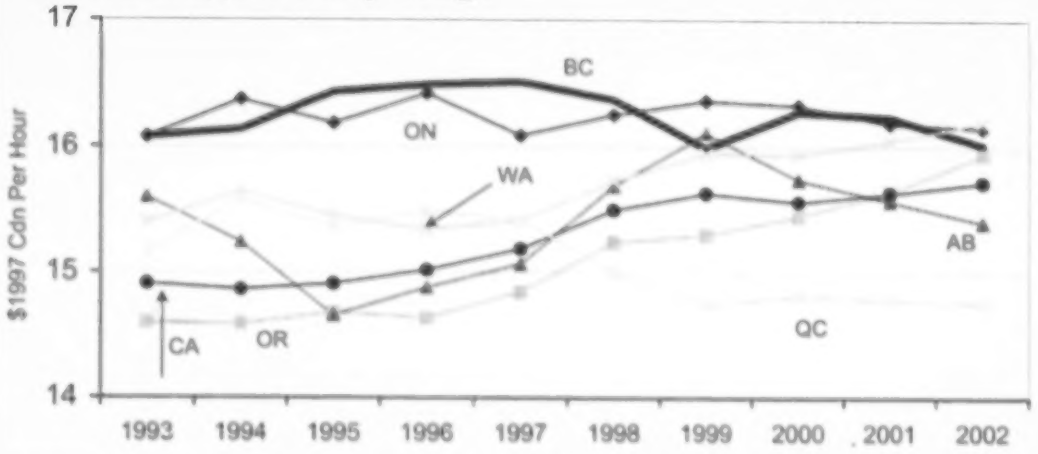
How Does BC Compare?

In 1993, British Columbia was tied with Ontario for first rank in Canada with a real average hourly wage of $16.08. In 2002, British Columbia ranked second with a real average hourly wage of $16.02, behind Ontario at $16.15 and ahead of Alberta at $15.40.

The real average hourly wage in BC fell by 0.4% between 1993 and 2002, which earned it a sixth place rank among the provinces. Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island had growth of more than 8.0%, Alberta saw a decline of 1.3%, and Ontario's hourly wage grew by 0.5%.

Note: *Rank does not match that in the 2002 Report due to data revisions.

Real Average Hourly Wage



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada; US Bureau of Economic Analysis; US Bureau of Labour Statistics.

Description:

This indicator measures the real average hourly wage earned by those workers whose basic wage is expressed as an hourly rate. Earnings are measured on an hourly basis to account for differences in average hours worked among the jurisdictions. From the point of view of workers, a higher wage rate in an area, other things being equal including the area's cost of living, suggests a better place to work. In the case of employers, other things being equal including labour productivity, a higher wage rate suggests a relatively high cost for doing business. This indicator is computed and ranked from the employer's point of view.

Where BC Ranks

By Jurisdiction	2000 6th	2001 7th	2002 5th
1-Year Progress Check	1999-2000 7th	2000-2001 3rd*	2001-2002 1st
Period Progress Rank	1991-2000 3rd	1992-2001 1st	1993-2002 2nd

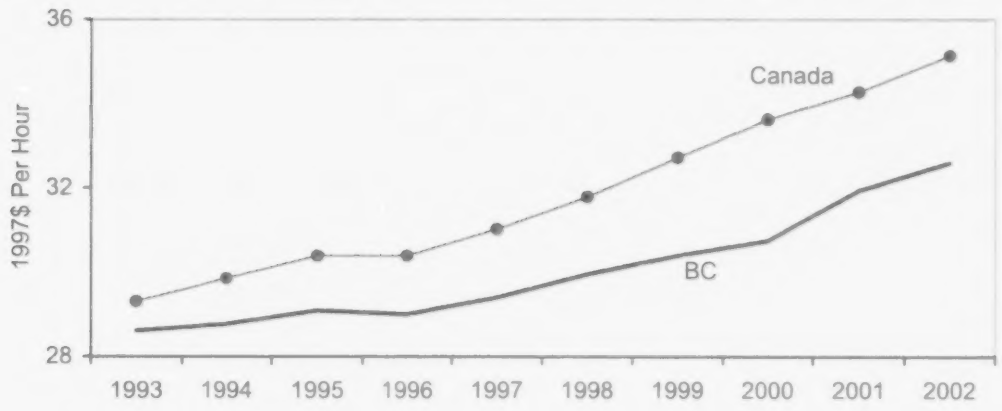
How Does BC Compare?

British Columbia has relatively high wages – when ranked from the perspective of employers – placing seventh for average real wage between 1993 and 2002. Real wage growth was small or negative between 1993 and 2002 in all the Canadian jurisdictions reviewed. Real wages grew by 9.1% in Oregon, 5.4% in California and 5.2% in Washington State over this period. British Columbia's real wage fell by 0.4% from $16.08 (all figures in 1997 Canadian dollars) in 1993 to $16.02 in 2002. The real wage grew in Ontario by 0.5% and fell by 1.3% in Alberta over the same period. The largest decrease (2.6%) was in Quebec, where the real average hourly wage fell from $15.16 in 1993 to $14.76 in 2002.

Note: *Does not match the rankings in the 2002 Report due to data revisions.

Performance Indicator 2 Productivity Economy, Innovation and Education

Real GDP per Hour Worked (Business Sector), BC and Canada

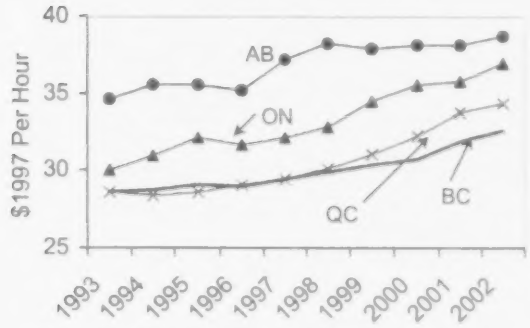


Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

Description

There are many different measures of productivity, but perhaps the best is real GDP per hour worked in the business sector. This is a good measure of the overall efficiency of the economy. For every hour of labour in BC, workers produce a given amount of GDP.

Provinces - Productivity



Why it's Important

Growth in productivity is essential to improving income levels, public services and, ultimately, the standard of living. If productivity fails to increase, a jurisdiction's living standards will eventually decline.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	2000	2001	2002
	5th	4th*	**4th**
1-Year Progress Check	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
	8th	3rd*	**6th**
Period Progress Rank	1991-2000	1992-2001	1993-2002
	10th*	10th*	**9th**

How Does BC Compare?

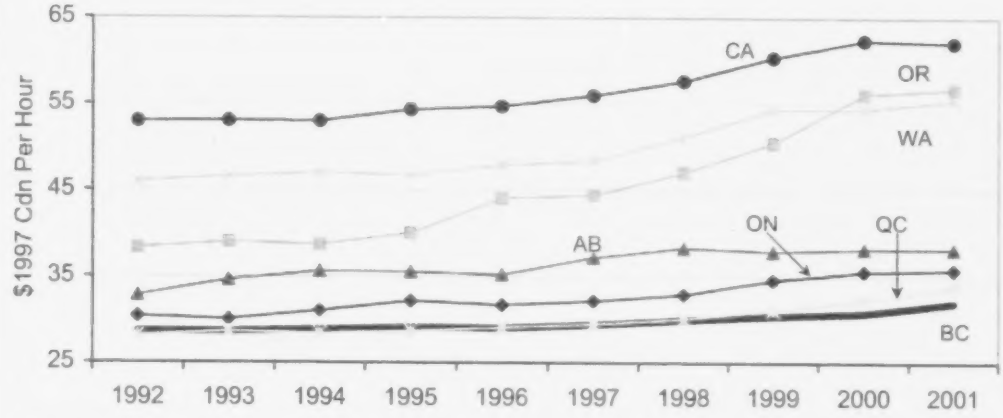
In 2002, British Columbia ranked fourth in Canada on this measure of productivity. This is an improvement from 5th place in 2000 and is the same position it held in 1993. Alberta and Ontario held the number one and two ranks in 1993 and in 2002. Ontario (23.0%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (36.4%) saw the largest percentage increases in productivity between 1993 and 2002; BC's increase for this time period was 13.9%.

The gap between Alberta and BC widened between 1993 and 2002. In 1993, Alberta led BC in real GDP per hour (business sector) by $5.97 (20.9%); by 1998 the gap had increased to $8.35 (27.9%) and has since fallen to $6.13 (18.8%). Seven provinces made gains on BC of between $0.10 and $4.53 in real GDP per hour between 1993 and 2002. Two provinces had losses compared to BC, $0.01 in New Brunswick and $1.70 in PEI, over the same period.

Notes: Data excludes government services and health and education, even though some are provided by the private sector. *Does not match the rank in the 2002 Report due to data revisions.

Performance Indicator 2 — Supplemental Information: US Comparison

Productivity



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada; US Bureau of Economic Analysis; US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Description:
There are many different measures of productivity, but perhaps the best is real GDP per hour worked in the business sector. This is a good measure of the overall efficiency of the economy. For every hour of labour in a jurisdiction, workers produce a given amount of GDP. Productivity is the major determinant of real per capita GDP and a key determinant of living standards. Areas with higher productivity normally have higher wage rates, other things being equal.

Where BC Ranks

By Jurisdiction	1999 7th	2000 7th	2001 **7th**
1-Year Progress Check	1998-1999 6th	1999-2000 5th*	2000-2001 **2nd**
Period Progress Rank	1991-1999 7th	1991-2000 7th	1992-2001 **7th**

How Does BC Compare?
British Columbia ranks poorly on this indicator. In 2001, BC ranked seventh at $31.93 of GDP per hour behind sixth place Quebec ($33.76) and well behind first place California ($62.11). British Columbia's progress over the 1992-2001 period was the worst among the jurisdictions considered, posting growth of only 11.7%, two-thirds of most other jurisdictions and one-quarter of Oregon's growth. Among the four provinces considered, Quebec registered the largest 1992-2001 productivity growth at 20.0%, followed by Ontario at 17.9% and then by Alberta at 16.6%.

Note: *Does not match the rank in the 2002 Report due to data revisions.

Productivity

The provincial comparison shows that BC's productivity rank rose from 5th place in Canada in 2000 to 4th position in 2001 and 2002. This is certainly welcome news. Yet, it is clear that the province has lagged behind the national average for the past decade, a fact made worse by the reality that the province lags behind key US competing states (Washington, Oregon and California), as well as global competitors.

A jurisdiction's productivity is a key indication of the relative efficiency with which resources are transformed into goods and services. Put another way, it measures the amount of output that is produced for a given set of inputs (land, labour and capital) in the production process. Ultimately, growth in productivity enables a firm to raise revenues without raising prices and – at an economy wide level – enables increases in real growth without inducing inflation. With rising levels of productivity, unit labour costs may decrease, interest rates can be kept lower, both perpetuating further investment growth and hopefully rising personal incomes. Over the long term, increases in productivity are critical to growing the size of the economic pie and raising living standards.

Behind this all-too-important economic concept, are a number of factors influencing relative levels, some of which are covered elsewhere in this report but also worthy of mention as part of a more general discussion of productivity. These include:

Capital Intensity: an increase in the amount of capital per unit of labour affects productivity levels, and conversely a decrease in the amount of capital deployed will decrease productivity.

Human Capital: a skilled workforce is an important factor in improving relative levels of productivity in an increasingly knowledge-based, globally-oriented economy. Increased levels of investment in human capital tend to create a "virtuous cycle" of innovation and productivity.

Firm Structure: the structure of firms can increase or decrease productivity levels through its impact on economies of scale and scope (i.e. decreasing or increasing the marginal (additional) cost of a unit of production). Firm structure may also have knock-on effects on other factors such as innovation, human capital, capital intensity and external commercial linkages. Larger firms generally benefit more than smaller firms from economies of scale and scope.

Innovation: involves deploying knowledge to create or transform products, processes and technology.

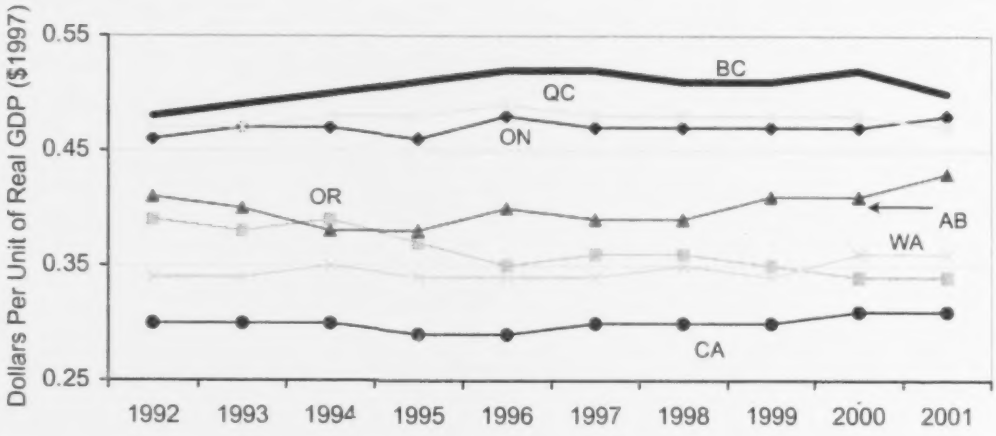
Head Offices: the falling number of head offices in both BC and Canada is often cited as another reason for lagging levels of productivity. Head offices generally provide a cadre of highly skilled well-paid employees that provide further demand for other business services, and encourage innovation and a more competitive environment, which in turn, tends to fuel further productivity growth.

Canadian Dollar: during the decade of the 1990s, a low Canadian dollar served to mask Canada's lagging productivity by pricing our goods at levels that allowed firms to remain competitive without having to find ways to raise productivity. In recent weeks the Canadian dollar has experienced a sharp escalation in value that may force many Canadian firms to search for ways to lower operating costs and become more productive.

It is important for all British Columbians to focus on the key factors which will raise productivity – both at firm and economy-wide levels – to assist efforts to improve provincial economic performance and personal incomes, and ultimately restore the province to a leading economic position.

Source: Someshwar Rao and Jianmin Tang, *Productivity and Competitiveness Challenges Facing Canadian Industries*, Micro-Economics and Policy Branch, Industry Canada, May 7, 2003.

Unit Labour Costs



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada; US Bureau of Labor Statistics; US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Description:

Unit labour cost is computed as the ratio of total wages and salaries paid to workers in the geographic area divided by real GDP for the area. The latter variable is a proxy for the total physical volume of goods and services produced in the economy, measured in constant (inflation-adjusted) 1997 Canadian dollars. Wages and salaries are measured in current (not inflation-adjusted) Canadian dollars.

This indicator measures the relative cost of labour adjusting for wage rates and productivity. It is often used as a measure of the relative competitive position of different geographic areas. Higher unit labour costs suggest a less competitive economy. This measure computes wage rates from an employer's point of view (i.e., a high unit labour cost earns a poor rank). Geographic areas with lower unit labour costs, other things being equal, will tend to be more competitive, and thus more successful in creating jobs and fostering economic growth.

Where BC Ranks

By Jurisdiction	1999 7th	2000 7th	2001 **7th**
1-Year Progress Check	1998-1999 5th	1999-2000 6th*	2000-2001 **1st**
Period Progress Rank	1992-1999 7th	1992-2000 7th	1992-2001 **4th**

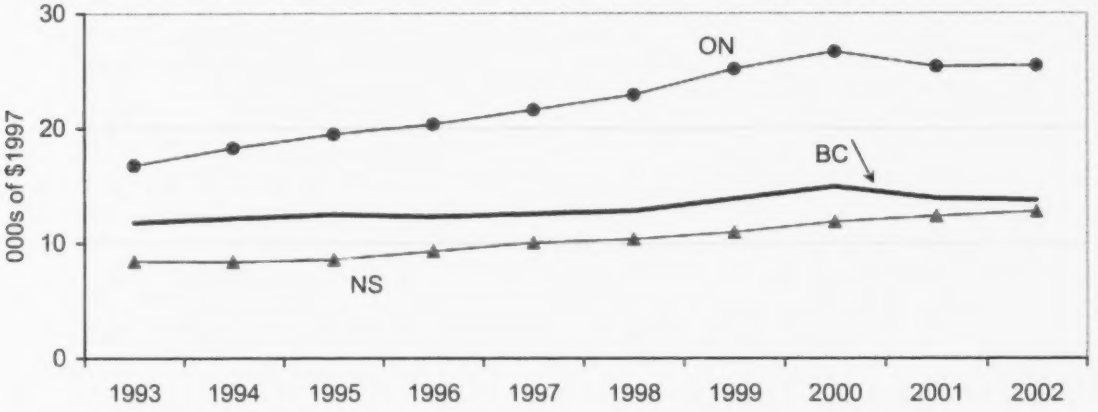
How Does BC Compare?

As a result of relatively high wage rates and low productivity, BC ranked last on this indicator in 2001. British Columbia had the top rank for change in unit labour costs between 2000 and 2001, posting a 3.0% decrease. Most jurisdictions saw unit labour costs rise between 1992 and 2001; Washington had the largest increase at 7.5%. The smallest increase was in Quebec (1.6%) while Oregon saw an 11.0% decrease.

Note: *Does not match the rank in the 2002 Report due to data revisions.

Performance Indicator 3 Exports — Economy, Innovation and Education

Total Exports of Goods and Services ($1997) Per Capita, BC and Highest and Lowest in Canada*



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

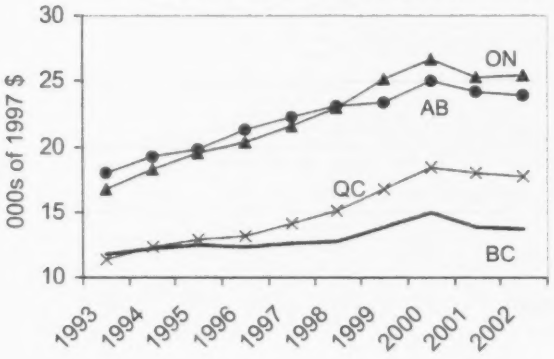
Description

This indicator measures the total amount of goods and services exported to international and inter-provincial jurisdictions from Canadian provinces, on a per capita basis.

Why it's Important

Strong exports tend to increase productivity and income levels in a jurisdiction due to additional markets available beyond the domestic market.

Provinces - Exports Per Capita ($1997)



Where BC Ranks

By Province	2000 7th	2001 7th	2002 **8th**
1-Year Progress Check	1999-2000 5th	2000-2001 10th	2001-2002 **7th**
Period Progress Rank	1991-2000 10th	1992-2001 10th	1993-2002 **10th**

How Does BC Compare?

In 1993, BC posted total exports per capita of $11,814. By 2002, BC's exports per capita had climbed to $13,761, giving it an eighth rank among Canadian provinces. Between 1993 and 2002, BC's per capita exports increased by an annual average rate of 1.7%. This rate of growth was the lowest in Canada.

In comparison, Alberta increased its exports at an average annual rate of 3.4% over the period. This was the second smallest growth in Canada, but Alberta's exports in 2002 stood at $23,886 per capita, the second highest in the country.

Ontario's per capita exports rose at an annual average rate of 5.1% between 1993 and 2002. In 2002, Ontario had the highest per capita exports in Canada at $25,501. Newfoundland and Labrador's per capita exports grew by an average of 11.0% per year between 1993 and 2002 and exceeded BC's by $1,899 in 2002.

Note: *A Canadian average is not available for this indicator because of Statistics Canada's switch to the Fisher index formula.

International Exports

Description:
This indicator measures the total amount of goods and services exported to international jurisdictions, measured in 1995 US Dollars on a per capita basis.

How Does BC Compare?
British Columbia ranked in the middle of the pack (16th) of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development countries (OECD) with $8,210* of exports per person in 2001. **Canada** performed noticeably better, earning the eighth place rank with exports of $11,964 per person. **Ireland**** earned second place with per capita exports more than three times those seen in BC. **Belgium**, the **Netherlands** and **Austria** round out the top five.

Turkey had the lowest level of real per capita exports ($1,888) earning it the 31st rank. **Mexico** ($2,258), **Japan** ($2,566), **Poland** ($2,622) and the **United States** ($3,254) round out the bottom of the ranks among the jurisdictions reviewed.

International Exports of Goods and Services Per Capita, price levels and PPPs of 1995 (US$)

	1990	1995	2001	Rank for 2001 (of 31)	1990 - 2001 Average	Rank for 1990 - 2001 Average (of 31)
British Columbia	**5,968**	**7,748**	**8,210**	**16**	**7,047**	**13**
Canada	5,829	8,675	11,964	8	8,733	9
Finland	4,542	6,944	9,558	13	7,032	14
Ireland	8,446	13,859	28,187	2	15,937	3
Japan	2,295	2,120	2,566	29	2,356	28
Korea (South)	2,447	3,460	6,095	21	4,020	24
Mexico	1,318	2,096	2,258	30	1,844	30
Netherlands	10,794	12,207	16,244	4	12,899	4
New Zealand	4,298	4,988	6,847	18	5,263	17
Norway	8,107	8,932	12,644	6	9,729	6
Switzerland	9,797	9,005	12,443	7	10,203	5
United Kingdom	4,228	5,370	5,964	22	5,125	18
United States	2,527	3,074	3,254	27	3,033	26
OECD Europe	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
OECD Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada; OECD

Notes: *These data do not match those presented elsewhere in the Report because different currency and exchange rates are used here. See Appendix B for more information. **As with the economic growth exposition, Luxembourg is excluded from the discussion because a large share of its' labour force lives outside the country which distorts these data.

Export-led Growth: Getting Back To Basics and Moving Ahead

BC has been the poorest export performer among Canada's provincial economies for much of the past three decades. With the exception only of 1987, during the past quarter century BC has had the lowest percentage of its GDP attributable to international and inter-provincial exports – a mere 46.1% of GDP between 2000 and 2002 compared with 69.8% in Ontario, 62.2% in Alberta and 59.5% in Quebec. Added to this, BC ranks last among all provinces in export growth from 1993 to 2002, with a compound annual growth rate of only 5% compared to a Canadian average of 8%. This is a very worrisome trend because imports have been rising without an offsetting increase in exports to pay for them.

A review of the basics of why exports are critically important to an "open economy" like BC further illustrates the importance of export performance. The income derived by an economy, GDP, is traditionally defined by five annual spending flows so that:

$$\mathbf{GDP = C + I + G + (E - M)}$$

where,

C = consumption spending by households
I = investment spending by businesses
G = spending by government
E = exports (or spending by others on BC-produced goods and services)
M = imports (or our spending on goods and services produced outside BC)

An "open economy" like British Columbia needs to import much of what it consumes whether it is furniture from Quebec, consumer electronics from Asia, or fresh fruits and vegetables from warmer climates. Imports are a net drain on GDP as they represent "leakages" from our provincial economy to other jurisdictions.

By implication, this means that we have to export to pay for the imports we require. At the same time, government spending (G) is being reigned in and consumers face high debt levels ultimately limiting their spending (C). And businesses may be loath to invest (I) if they cannot sell their products to consumers in BC, governments, or customers outside of the province. With G and C under pressure, I on the sidelines, and M growing, it becomes critical for us to significantly increase export activity to improve GDP and increase investment (I), which in turn, will further boost GDP.

This ties directly in with the Progress Board's three core economic targets for BC – that is, placing first or second for the annual growth rate of real GDP per capita by 2010; first or second for the level of real personal disposable income per capita by 2010; and, first or second for the employment to population ratio (ages 15-64) by 2010.

Peter Maskell of the Copenhagen business school describes the challenges facing small open, export-dependent economies in a recent publication as follows:

"All small nations are faced with this same dilemma of openness: They need access to foreign resources and can only pay for their way by exporting commodities or services at an internationally competitive price. This in turn forces the domestic producers to match or outstrip foreign firms in competitiveness and the only feasible way to ensure that the domestic firms keep pace with the best is by eliminating all trade barriers. Protectionism is simply not an option for small nations."

continued on next page.

Export-led Growth: Getting Back To Basics and Moving Ahead (cont.)

So, exports matter – in fact, they matter a lot. And BC's poor export performance over the past several decades has clearly hurt its economic performance. On the bright side, if the province – including individuals, business and governments – can get exports right, we can recapture the prosperity of earlier decades.

The answer to "getting it right" is within our grasp – a staggering array of firms across BC's regions can serve as exemplars and guides. A number of businesses from a variety of industries are active exporters, selling goods ranging from coal, lumber and gas to manufactures and services ranging from tourism and transportation to finance, communications and management. Even public services such as museums, parks, education and health care are exports. A few recent BC-based, non-traditional examples of export businesses illustrate the diverse opportunity for shoring up BC's export base.

- *Mining Expertise* - during 2003, scores of small and medium sized junior mining firms based in Vancouver have put their knowledge and skills to use outside BC, especially in Asia.

- *Technology* - many well-known companies engaged in biotech, information technology and fuel cells have concluded deals abroad using BC knowledge and expertise.

- *Structural Steel* - a Surrey based firm is fabricating new steel-based residential, institutional, industrial and commercial buildings in India.

- *Furniture Manufacturing* - a Penticton firm exports high quality furniture around the world.

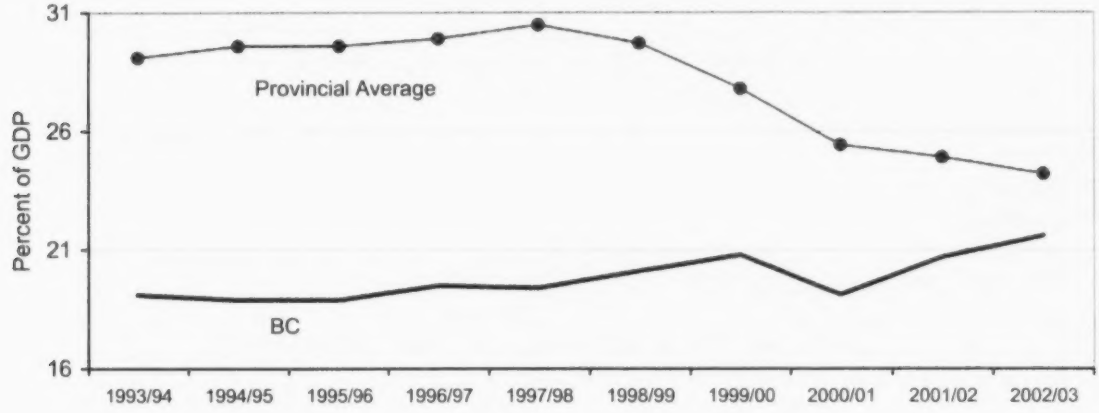
These examples merely skim the surface of recent export activity by small firms across BC. Excluded are huge export successes in education (at all levels and by both public and private sector providers), and increasingly in health care. The examples are symbolic of the diverse export capability that resides in BC that must be publicized and emulated to dramatically increase the level and breadth of our exports.

There is nothing mysterious or overwhelming about exporting from anywhere in BC given the right product or service, and the vision and energy to sell outside British Columbia. In the final analysis, BC must draw from the experience of both traditional and non-traditional firms in all economic sectors to improve provincial export performance.

Author: Michael A. Goldberg, Fullerton Professor of Urban Land Policy, Sauder School of Business, University of British Columbia.
Sources: BC Stats, *Exports, June 2001, July 2001, June 2002*; Statistics Canada; Peter Maskell, *Learning in the Village Economy of Denmark*, (Copenhagen, Copenhagen Business School), August 2002.

Performance Indicator 4 Debt — Economy, Innovation and Education

Taxpayer-Supported Debt as a Percent of GDP, BC and Provincial Average

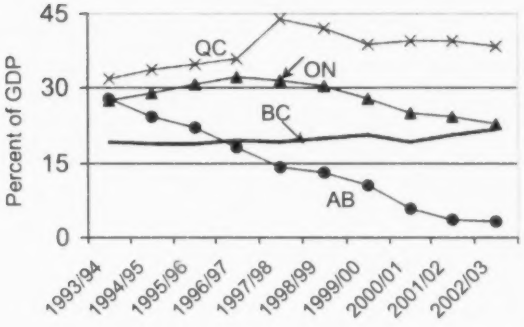


Sources: BC Progress Board; Statistics Canada; TD Economics; Finance Canada.

Description

This indicator measures the net public debt burden as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP). Taxpayer-supported debt includes government direct debt, and the debt of Crown corporations and agencies that require a subsidy from the provincial government.

Provinces - Taxpayer-Supported Debt



Why it's Important

Payments to service taxpayer-supported debt can consume a large portion of a jurisdiction's budget, thereby diminishing its capacity to provide public services. The debt burden is also an important indication of a jurisdiction's attractiveness for business investment.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	2000/01 2nd	2001/02 3rd*	2002/03 **3rd**
1-Year Progress Check	1999/00-2000/01 4th*	2000/01-2001/02 10th	2001/02-2002/03 **10th**
Period Progress Rank	1992/93-2000/01 6th	1992/93-2001/02 7th*	1993/94-2002/03 **7th**

How Does BC Compare?

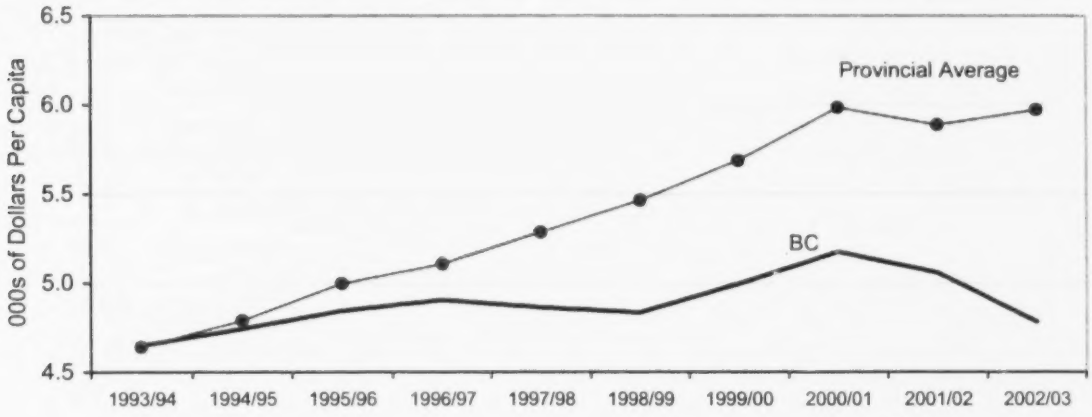
In 2002/03, British Columbia posted the third lowest taxpayer-supported debt as a percent of GDP at 21.6%, while Alberta ranked first in Canada at 3.2%. BC has seen an increase in taxpayer-supported debt relative to GDP since 1993/94, when the ratio stood at 19.1%, 9.9 percentage points below the provincial average. The difference in taxpayer-supported debt as a percent of GDP between BC and the provincial average peaked at 11.1 percentage points in 1997/98 and was only 2.6 percentage points in 2002/03.

As of March 31, 2003, British Columbia's taxpayer-supported debt was $29.1 billion, or 79% of the province's total debt burden. The remaining 21%, or $7.5 billion, of BC's public debt is self-supported debt incurred by commercial Crown corporations and agencies that carry and repay their own debt**.

Notes: *Does not match the ranks in the 2002 Report due to data revisions. **2003 British Columbia Financial and Economic Review, 63rd Edition, BC Government, Ministry of Finance, July 2003.

Performance Indicator 5 Tax Burden — Economy, Innovation and Education

Per Capita Consolidated Tax Burden, BC and Provincial Average



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

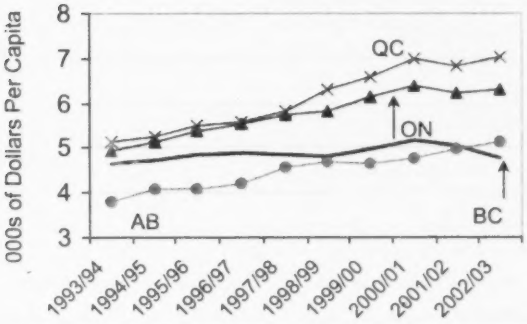
Description

This indicator represents the combined tax burden from local and provincial sources, expressed on a per person basis. It is a comprehensive measure of the tax bill; details of the taxes included can be found in the Appendix C.

Why it's Important

This indicator is a good summary measure of the "total" provincial and local tax burden, and along with other factors such as the regulatory burden, infrastructure quality, and access to quality health care and education, can help to determine business location and investment decisions.

Provinces - Tax Burden



Where BC Ranks

By Province	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
	6th	6th	**5th**
1-Year Progress Check	1999/00-2000/01 3rd	2000/01-2001/02 5th*	2001/02-2002/03 **1st**
Period Progress Rank	1991/92-2000/01 2nd	1992/93-2001/02 1st	1993/94-2002/03 **1st**

How Does BC Compare?

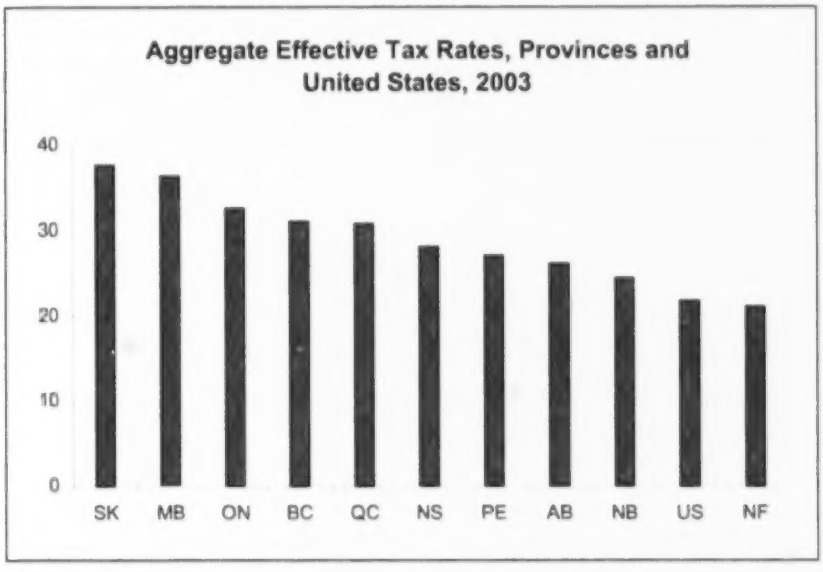
BC posted the 5th lowest consolidated provincial and local government tax burden in Canada at $4,782 in 2002/03. From 1993/94 onward, BC experienced a 2.9% increase in the per capita tax burden, the smallest increase in the country. Since the mid-nineties the gap between BC and the national average has widened. In 1993/94, BC and Canada were only $10 apart on this measure. In 2002/03, the Canadian average was $5,972, $1,190 more than in BC.

Until this year, Alberta has consistently had a lower consolidated provincial and local tax burden than BC; in 2002/03, BC's per capita burden was $369 lower than that in Alberta. From 1993/94 to 2002/03, BC saw the per capita consolidated provincial and local government tax burden rise by $133. In comparison, Alberta recorded an increase of $1,335 and Ontario posted an increase of $1,368.

Note: This indicator uses data from Statistics Canada's Financial Management System (FMS) and, therefore, may not exactly match results provided by government Finance Ministries. *Does not match the rank in the 2002 Report due to data revisions.

Business Tax Competitiveness

As the economy becomes increasingly global and reaps the benefits of continual technology advances, physical location becomes less important. A brief examination of some of the world's top economic growth performers (Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore and Ireland) illustrates that BC and Canada share many of the ingredients of these "Economic Tigers'" success: a highly educated population, advanced transportation and communications infrastructures, and export-oriented production. The only key difference appears to be effective tax rates that are far above those of the Tigers, and the United States.



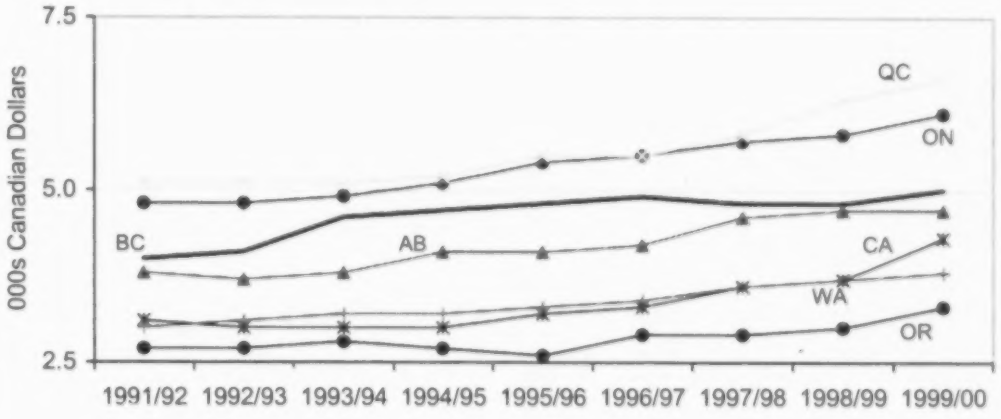
While in some instances BC and Canada's statutory corporate tax rates may appear competitive with other global jurisdictions, this does not always present a true picture of the real costs investors face; a variety of other taxes and tax related factors combine to influence the effective tax rate investors pay. Capital taxes, sales and excise taxes, inventory and depreciation deductions, and personal and investment taxes all affect the rate of return net of taxes that a business receives on its investment – the rate that any potential investor will compare with other jurisdictions. By limiting investor returns, high effective tax rates reduce the likelihood of investments in productivity enhancing capital projects and new technologies that could otherwise serve to raise wages and increase standards of living.

A comparison of aggregate effective tax rates shows that BC had the fourth highest rate among the provinces in 2003 with a rate 5.0 percentage points above that in Alberta but 1.5 percentage points below that found in Ontario. British Columbia's rate is 9.3 percentage points above the US rate.

Competitive tax rates and fiscal policies are a key success factor to be found in all of the Economic Tigers mentioned previously. However, companies also look for a number of other factors including a skilled and educated labour-force, efficient infrastructure, cluster economies, and easy access to markets. Critics of moving to a competitive environment point to the importance of education and other (usually) taxpayer-funded programs claiming that a "race to the bottom" will damage these services. But, as pointed out by Nobel laureate economist Gary S. Becker, competition among jurisdictions results in a "race to the top" by limiting the ability of small groups to impose their will at the expense of the larger population. BC must continue its efforts to both be a less expensive place to do business, as well as being a *better* place to do business.

Sources: Duanjie Chen and Jack Mintz, *How Canada's Tax System Discourages Investment*, C.D. Howe Institute Backgrounder, No. 68, January 2003; Jack Mintz, *Tax Policy Choices Facing Small Open Economies: The Case of British Columbia*, November 18th, 2003 presentation; Gary S. Becker, Hoover Digest, 1998, no. 4.

Per Capita Tax Burden – Consolidated Provincial (State) and Local Government



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada; US Census Bureau.

Description:

Per capita tax burden looks at the burden of combined provincial (state) and local taxes distributed on a per person basis.

Where BC Ranks:

By Jurisdiction	1997/98 5th	1998/99 5th	1999/00 **5th**
1-Year Progress Check	1996/97-1997/98 1st	1997/98-1998/99 1st	1998/99-1999/00 **2nd**
Period Progress Rank	1992/93-1997/98 7th	1992/93-1998/99 3rd*	1992/93-1999/00 **3rd**

How Does BC Compare?

In 1999/00, British Columbia ranked fifth with a per capita tax burden of $4,994. The two jurisdictions that ranked lower were both provinces. Ontario ranked sixth with a tax burden of $6,133 ($1,139 higher than BC's) and Quebec ranked last with a tax burden of $6,598 ($1,604 higher than BC's). Alberta's tax burden was $322 lower than BC's, earning it the fourth place rank.

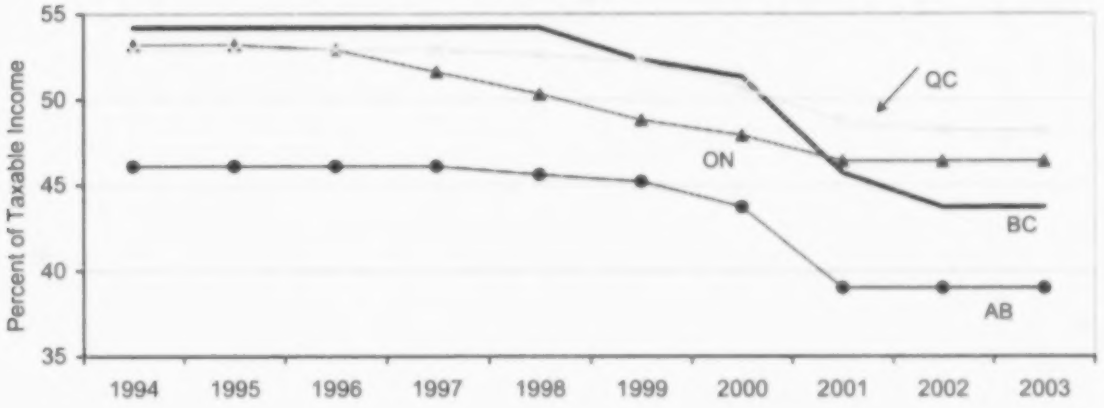
The states had the lowest tax burdens. Oregon's taxpayers contribute just $3,326 each ($1,668 lower than in BC), earning it the top rank. Washington State's tax burden is $3,842 ($1,152 lower than BC's) and California's burden is $4,280 ($713 lower than BC's).

The tax burden increased between 1991/92 and 1999/00 in every jurisdiction. The smallest increase was 23.9% in Alberta, the largest was 39.5% in California; BC ranked in the middle of the pack with an increase of 25.2%.

Notes: *Does not match the rank in the 2002 Report due to data revisions. Due to a sample redesign by the US Census Bureau 2000/01 state level state-local finance data are not available.

Performance Indicator 6 Tax Rate — Economy, Innovation and Education

Top Marginal Personal Income Tax Rate for British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, and Quebec



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Ministry of Finance; KPMG.

Description

The top marginal personal income tax rate is the combined federal-provincial income tax rate levied on the highest income bracket. The top rate takes effect at various income thresholds as noted in the box below.

Why it's Important

The top marginal (combined federal and provincial) income tax rate is a key factor in a jurisdiction's ability to attract and retain highly skilled workers and leading innovators. High marginal tax rates tend to discourage additional work effort and lessen the growth of real GDP.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	2001 3rd	2002 2nd	2003 **2nd**
1-Year Progress Check	2000-2001 1st	2001-2002 1st	2002-2003 **2nd**
Period Progress Rank	1992-2001 9th	1993-2002 3rd	1994-2003 **3rd**

How Does BC Compare?

In 1994, BC had the highest (federal-provincial combined) top marginal personal income tax rate in Canada at 54.2%. Alberta had the lowest top marginal tax rate at 46.1%.

From 1994 to 1998, BC had the highest top marginal personal income tax rate in Canada at 54.2%. Newfoundland was the closest province to BC with a rate of 53.3% between 1996 and 1998.

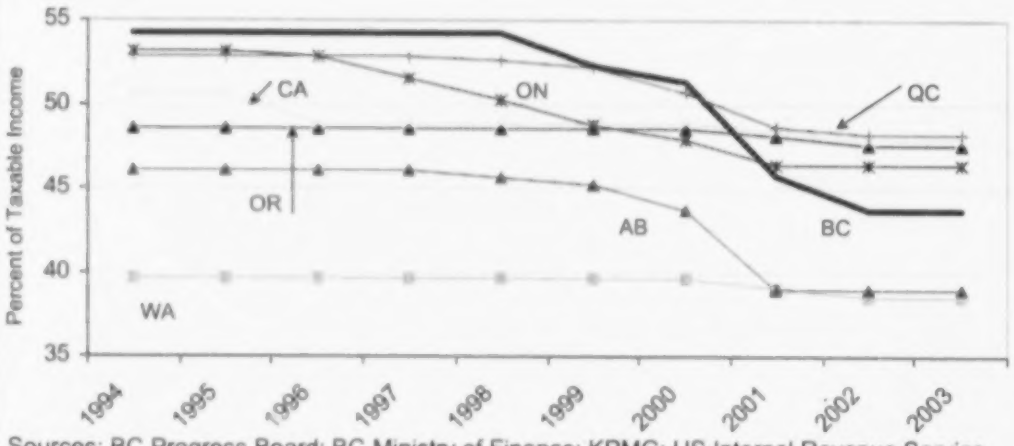
In 2003, BC's top marginal personal tax rate stands at 43.7%, second lowest in the country behind Alberta at a rate of 39.0%. The province of Newfoundland and Labrador had the highest 2003 rate at 48.6%. Saskatchewan is the only province which reduced its top marginal personal income tax rate for 2003.

Federal and Provincial Top Marginal Tax Rates and Income Thresholds for Individuals - 2003

	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NF	Federal
Tax Rate	14.70%	10.00%	15.00%	17.40%	11.16%	24.00%	17.84%	16.67%	16.70%	18.02%	29.00%
Income Bracket	$88,260 and over	All income	$100,001 and over	$65,001 and over	$64,306 and over	$54,258 and over	$104,648 and over	$59,181 and over	$61,510 and over	$59,181 and over	$104,648 and over

Sources: KPMG, Combined Federal and Provincial Top Marginal Tax Rates for Individuals and Federal and Provincial Tax Rates, Brackets and Surtaxes; Canadian Taxpayers Federation, 2003 Tax Rates by Province.

Top Marginal Personal Income Tax Rate



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Ministry of Finance; KPMG; US Internal Revenue Service.

Description:

The top marginal personal income tax rate is the rate levied on individual taxpayers in the top income bracket for the next dollar of income earned. High tax rates discourage work effort and reduce potential GDP. In addition, they make an area less desirable place to live and invest in, other things being equal, since less after-tax income is available for consumption and saving.

Where BC Ranks

By Jurisdiction	2001 3rd	2002 3rd	2003 **3rd**
1-Year Progress Check*	2000-2001 1st	2001-2002 1st	2002-2003 **1st**
Period Progress Rank	1993-2001 2nd	1993-2002 2nd	1994-2003 **2nd**

How Does BC Compare?

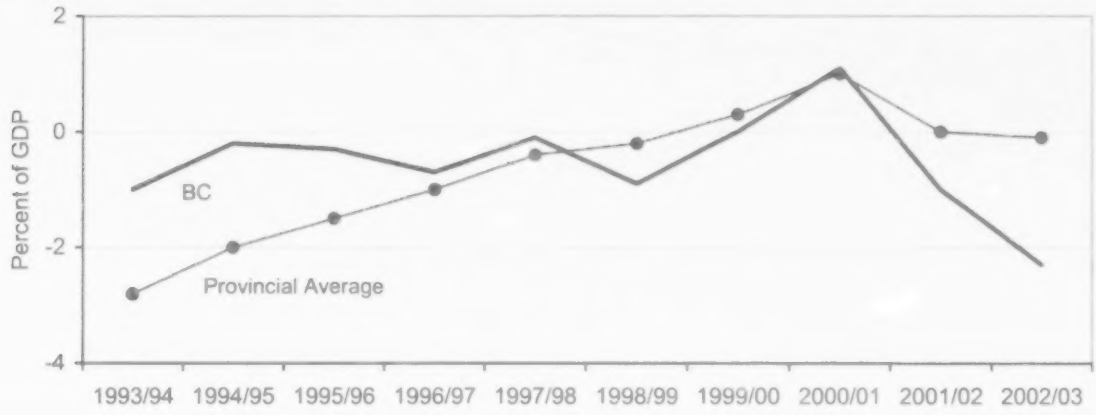
On average, the lowest top marginal personal income tax rates are in Alberta and Washington State. From 1994 until 2000 British Columbia had the highest top marginal income tax rate with rates over 50%. Cross-border comparisons of income tax rates are complicated by the fact that top marginal rates in the US take effect at much higher incomes than in Canada. Canadian top marginal tax rates take effect at incomes over $104,648; US top rates do not apply until the taxpayer reaches a Canadian dollar income of $372,828.

US Top Marginal Tax Rates and Income Thresholds, 2003	CA	OR**	Federal
Income Threshold (single), $US	38,921	6,350	311,950
Income Threshold (single), $CDN	46,517	7,589	372,828.
Top Marginal Tax Rate, %	9.3	9.0	38.6

Notes: *All jurisdictions ranked first for 2002-2003 as there were no tax rate changes. **Is not consistent with the threshold presented in the 2002 and 2001 Reports; the threshold has been between $5,000 US and $6,350 US over the entire period of analysis. Washington State has no state personal income tax; the rates shown for Washington State are the applicable federal personal income tax rates. The 2002 PPP exchange rate was used for the threshold conversions presented above.

Performance Indicator 7 Surplus/(Deficit) Economy, Innovation and Education

Surplus/(Deficit) as a Percent of GDP for British Columbia and the Provincial Average



Sources: BC Progress Board; Statistics Canada; Finance Canada.

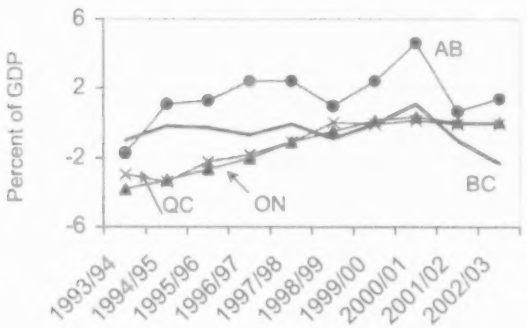
Description

This indicator is a simple measure of whether a provincial government is in a deficit or a surplus position, expressed as a percent of GDP.

Why it's Important

Over time, successive deficits will increase the total debt level. Large portions of provincial budgets may then be required to finance accumulated debt burdens with money that could otherwise be spent on priority government programs or used to lower taxes.

Provinces - Surplus/(Deficit)



Where BC Ranks

By Province	2000/01 2nd	2001/02 10th	2002/03 **10th**
1-Year Progress Check	1999/00-2000/01 3rd	2000/01-2001/02 9th	2001/02-2002/03 **10th**
Period Progress Rank	1992/93-2000/01 4th	1992/93-2001/02 8th*	1993/94-2002/03 **10th**

How Does BC Compare?

In 1993/94, BC had a deficit equivalent to 1.0% of GDP. The all province average in 1993/94 was a deficit of 2.8% of GDP. BC ran successive budget deficits between 1993/94 and 1998/99, before posting a surplus in fiscal years 1999/00 and 2000/01 buoyed by sharp (and temporary) "spikes" in electricity and natural gas revenues. British Columbia posted the largest deficit as a percent of GDP among the four provinces that did not have surpluses in 2002/03.

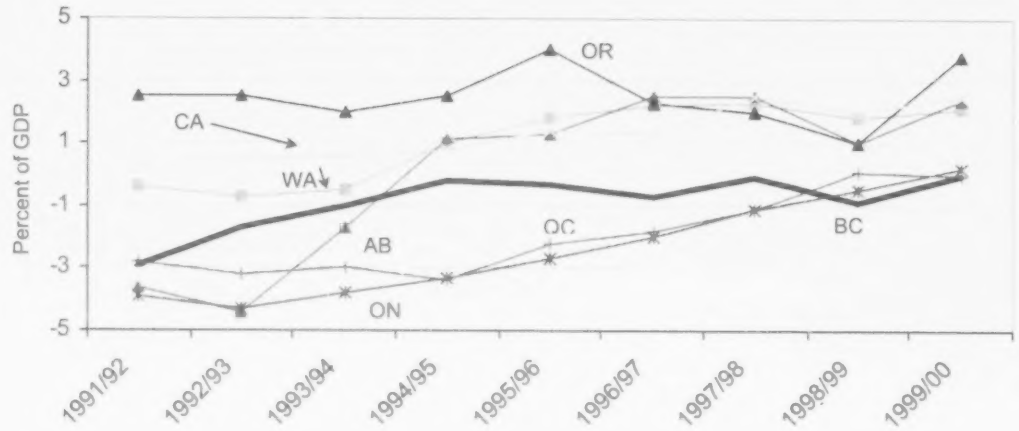
Alberta and Saskatchewan both moved into surplus positions in fiscal year 1994/95, and have remained there since. In 2002/03, the all-province average was a deficit amounting to 0.1% of GDP. The 2003 BC Budget projects a $2.3 billion deficit in 2003/04 followed by a small surplus in 2004/05.

Note: *Does not match the rank in the 2002 Report due to data revisions.

NEW

Performance Indicator 7 Supplemental Information: US Comparison

Surplus* / (Deficit) as a Percent of GDP



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

Description

This indicator is a simple measure of whether a provincial or state government is in a deficit or a surplus position, expressed as a percent of GDP. Some caution is necessary in interpreting these results as taxation authority and spending decisions at the State and Provincial level of government differ between Canada and the United States. Also, the States essentially have balanced budget requirements, whether the source is constitutional, statutory or traditional interpretation. Please see the Methodology section for a more complete discussion of these differences.

Where BC Ranks

By Jurisdiction	1997/98 5th	1998/99 7th	1999/00 **6th**
1-Year Progress Check**	1996/97-1997/98 4th	1997/98-1998/99 5th	1998/99-1999/00 **3rd**
Period Progress Rank**	1992/93-1997/98 4th	1992/93-1998/99 5th	1992/93-1999/00 **3rd**

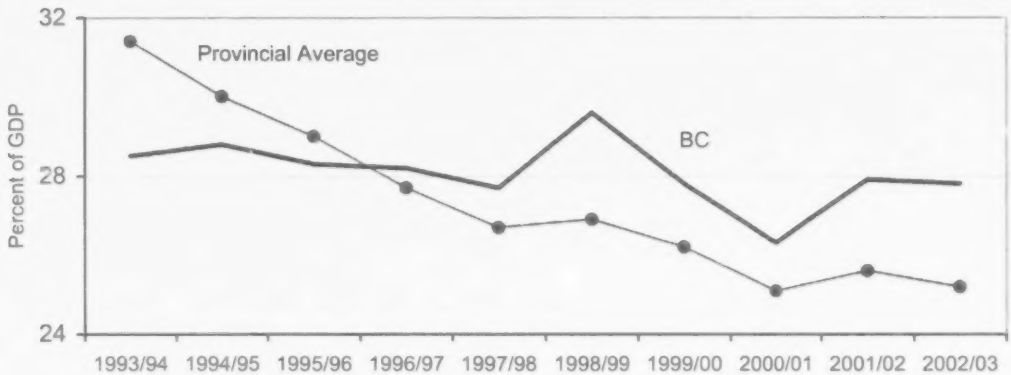
How Does BC Compare?

British Columbia earned a sixth place rank in 1999/00, ahead of Quebec but trailing Alberta, Ontario, Washington, California and Oregon. Between 1991/92 and 1999/00, BC posted an annual average deficit of 0.9 percent of GDP. This is better than the average deficit in Quebec (1.9%) and Ontario (2.4%) but well behind the average surplus in Alberta (0.1%), Washington State (1.1%), California (1.3%) and Oregon (2.5%).

Notes: *The definition of surplus used here does not necessarily match that in the relevant state. We use the more comprehensive measure provided by the US Census Bureau so as to approximate the definition used for the provincial data. **Limited usefulness as the States will not be "improving" since they have had balanced budget requirements over the entire period of analysis. Canadian data is from Statistics Canada's Financial Management System (FMS) and, therefore, may not exactly match results provided by government Finance Ministries.

Size of Government

Consolidated Local-Provincial Government Spending as a Percent of GDP, BC and the Provincial Average



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

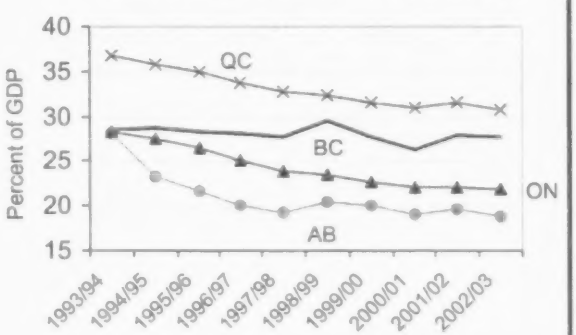
Description

Consolidated local-provincial government spending as a percent of GDP.

Why it's Important

Recent research* indicates that the relative size of a country's government sector may negatively affect competitiveness. Increases in the size of government beyond the "optimal point" may produce little in terms of social progress.

Provinces - Government Spending



Where BC Ranks

By Province	2000/01 3rd	2001/02 3rd	2002/03 **4th**
1-Year Progress Check	1999/00-2000/01 5th	2000/01-2001/02 9th**	2001/02-2002/03 **9th**
Period Progress Rank	1991/92-2000/01 10th	1992/93-2001/02 10th	1993/94-2002/03 **10th**

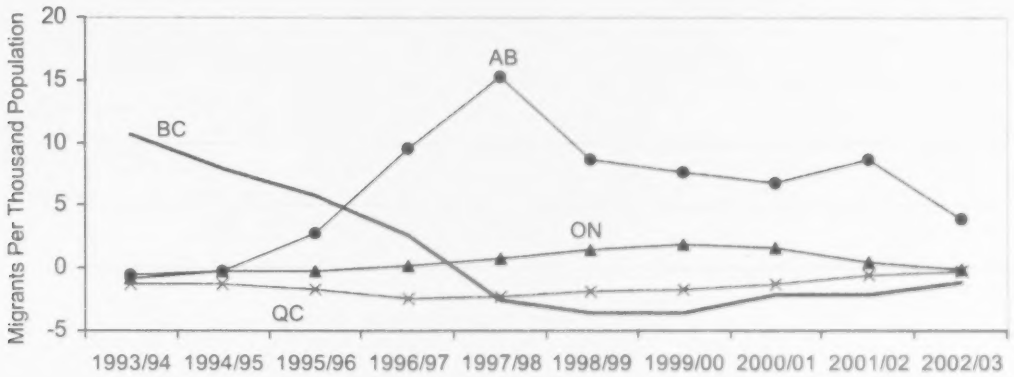
How Does BC Compare?

Although BC ranked 4th in 2002/03, its government spending as a percent of GDP (27.8%) was above Alberta's (18.9%) and Ontario's (21.9%). Between 1993/94 and 2002/03, BC's government sector shrank by 2.6%, the smallest decrease in the country. Alberta government spending as a percent of GDP shrank by 32.7%, while Ontario's shrank by 22.9%. All provinces other than British Columbia had double digit decreases over the last ten years ranging from 10.8% in New Brunswick to 32.7% in Alberta.

Notes: *Source: Tanzi, Vito and L. Shuknecht (1995), *The Growth of Government and the Reform of the State in Industrial Countries*. IMF Working Paper, December. **Does not match the rank in the 2002 Report due to data revisions. This indicator uses data from Statistics Canada's Financial Management System (FMS) and, therefore, may not exactly match results provided by government Finance Ministries.

Performance Indicator 8 Migration — Economy, Innovation and Education

Net Inter-provincial Migration per 1,000 Population, BC, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

Description

Net inter-provincial migration shows the movement of Canadians from one province to another, expressed as the number of migrants per 1,000 population.

Why it's Important

Net inter-provincial migration can serve as an indicator of a jurisdiction's attractiveness as a place to invest and work. Migration is an important contributing factor to economic growth and in expanding the pool of young, highly skilled workers.

Historically, there has been a correlation between inter-provincial migration flows and the relative economic strengths and weaknesses of a given jurisdiction.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	2000/01 **6th**	2001/02 **7th**	2002/03 **9th**
1-Year Progress Check*	1999/00-2000/01 **1st**	2000/01-2001/02 **7th**	2001/02-2002/03 **7th**
Period Progress Rank*	1991/92-2000/01 **10th**	1992/93-2001/02 **10th**	1993/94-2002/03 **10th**

How Does BC Compare?

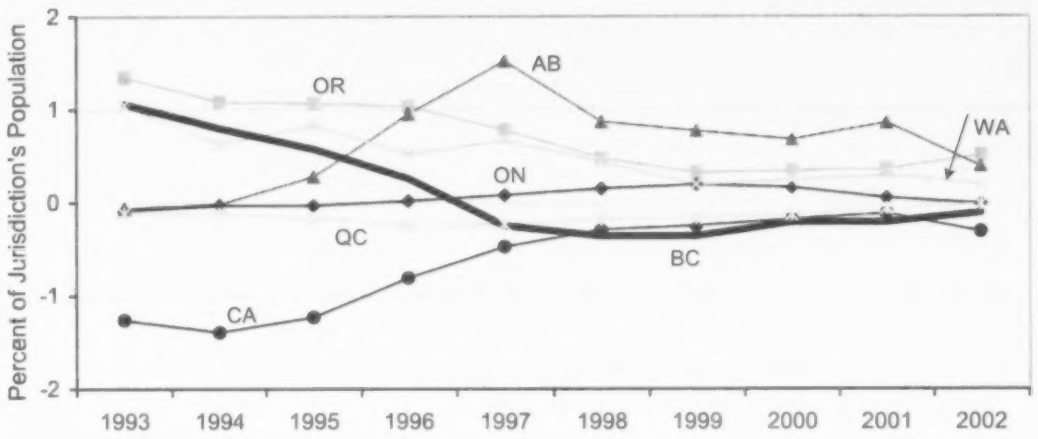
British Columbia had strong in-migration in the early 1990s but this flow turned negative in 1997/98. The majority of other provinces experienced net outflows of people to BC during the earlier period.

From 1993/94 to 2002/03, BC posted an annual average increase of 1.2 people per 1,000 population; BC had a positive flow of migrants from 1993/94 through 1996/97 and a negative flow from 1997/98 through 2002/03. Alberta led Canada with an average annual increase of 6.2 people per 1,000 population over the 1993/94 to 2002/03 period.

Over the 1993/94 through 2002/03 period, BC attracted 38,511 people from other provinces; 99,067 came to the province between 1993/94 and 1996/97 and 60,556 left between 1997/98 and 2002/03. Alberta gained 181,479 people from other provinces between 1993/94 and 2002/03, the largest increase of any province. Ontario (57,363) and Prince Edward Island (2,424) complete the list of provinces with a net inter-provincial gain of people during this period. Quebec lost 105,450 people to other provinces; Newfoundland and Labrador lost 54,803; Saskatchewan lost 49,711; Manitoba lost 37,974; Nova Scotia lost 12,357; and, New Brunswick lost 12,111.

Notes: *Does not match the rank in the 2002 Report due to methodology revisions. Specifically, the analysis has switched from a percentage change to the difference between periods (i.e., the 2002/03 value less the 2001/02 value is the 2001/02 - 2002/03 1-Year Progress Rank).

Net Inter-Provincial (Inter-State) Migration



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada; US Census Bureau.

Description:

This measure presents net inter-provincial (inter-state) migration as a percent of the population of the respective province (state). A ratio above zero indicates that more people moved into the province (state) from other provinces (states) than people moved out. The province (state) is seen as a relatively attractive location to live and work if it has a high value for this indicator. A ratio below zero indicates a net decline in the population from inter-provincial (inter-state) migration. In this case the province (state) is seen as a less desirable place to live and work.

Where BC Ranks

By Jurisdiction	2000 7th*	2001 7th	2002 **6th**
1-Year Progress Check**	1999-2000 1st	2000-2001 6th	2001-2002 **2nd**
Period Progress Rank**	1991-2000 7th	1992-2001 7th	1993-2002 **7th**

How Does BC Compare?

BC has shown a downward trend in net inter-provincial migration since the 1992 peak of 1.16% of population, falling below zero in 1997 and staying there through 2002. Although recent population growth has been weak, BC's total population grew by 15.3% between 1993 and 2002. Washington and Oregon have seen declines in their net inter-state migration, but neither state has seen an outflow of people to other states. Alberta began to gain people from other provinces in 1995; Ontario has seen gains since 1996. California and Quebec observed a net outflow of people to other states or provinces during the entire period of analysis.

Notes: *Does not match the rank in the 2002 Report due to data revisions. **Does not match the rank in the 2002 Report due to methodology revisions. Specifically, the analysis has switched from a percentage change to the difference between periods (i.e., the 2002 value less the 2001 value is the 2001-2002 1-Year Progress Rank).

A Primer on BC's Relative Population Growth

Many of the indicators contained within this benchmarking report are expressed relative to population – usually on either a per capita basis or per 10,000 population. Understanding population flows is an important – but certainly not the only – part of understanding the relative attractiveness of a jurisdiction as a place to live, work or invest.

Between 1990 and 2002, BC enjoyed the highest percentage change in its overall population of any Canadian province or three US States included within our benchmarking framework. Between 1990 and 2002, BC experienced a 25.0% overall increase in its population, bettering Alberta (22.3%), Ontario (17.5%), Quebec (6.3%), California (17.2%), Oregon (23.1%), and Washington (23.8%). Over this same time period, Canada grew by 13.2% as a whole.

A further breakdown presents interesting findings. Looking at the two most recent five year periods, BC's population grew by 13.8% between 1992 and 1997, and by only 4.2% between 1997 and 2002. The drop in population growth is likely related to slowing immigration from Hong Kong following the return of the former British colony to China, and increased inter-provincial migration as the BC economy entered a slower growth phase and key competitors Alberta and Ontario improved their relative performance.

The up-tick in Alberta (7.5% during 1992-1997, to 10.0% between 1997-2002) is also seen in Ontario (where the population increased by 6.2% during 1992-1997 and 7.7% during 1997-2002). Quebec held steady at 2.3% change in both the 1992-1997 and 1997-2002 periods. Meanwhile, population growth rates were lower for 1992 through 1997 than in 1997 through 2002 for Washington (10.0% and 6.9% growth, respectively) and Oregon (10.4% and 6.6%) but were higher in the latter period in California (4.9% vs. 8.1%).

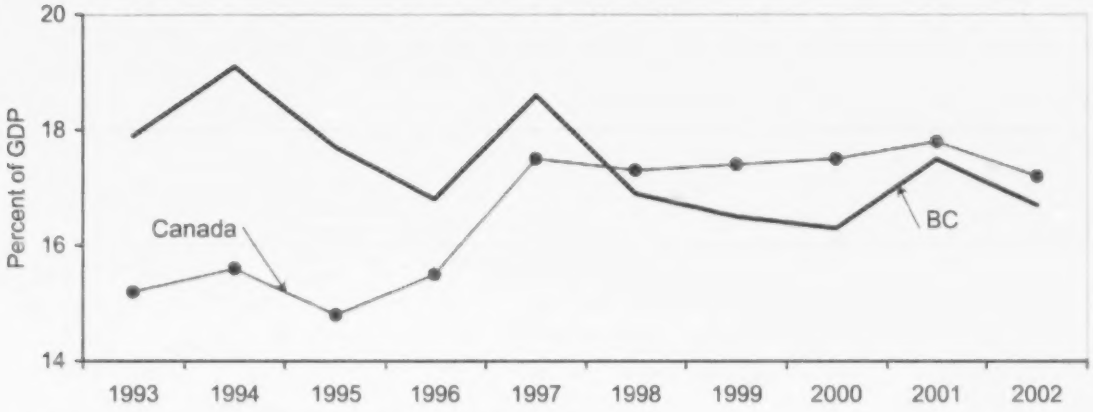
Population Changes – BC and Selected Jurisdictions

	Change 1990 - 2002	Percent Change 1990 - 2002	Change 1992 - 1997	Percent Change 1992 - 1997	Change 1997 - 2002	Percent Change 1997 - 2002
BC	824,167	25.0	480,099	13.8	166,437	4.2
AB	567,224	22.3	197,149	7.5	284,334	10.0
ON	1,798,752	17.5	658,478	6.2	868,343	7.7
QC	439,615	6.3	166,630	2.3	168,861	2.3
CA	5,156,518	17.2	1,511,351	4.9	2,630,023	8.1
OR	661,140	23.1	312,555	10.4	217,205	6.6
WA	1,165,953	23.8	513,990	10.0	394,249	6.9
Canada	3,664,081	13.2	1,540,435	5.4	1,454,439	4.9

Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada; BEA; Bureau of the Census.

Performance Indicator 9 — Business Investment — Economy, Innovation and Education

Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation, BC and Canada



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

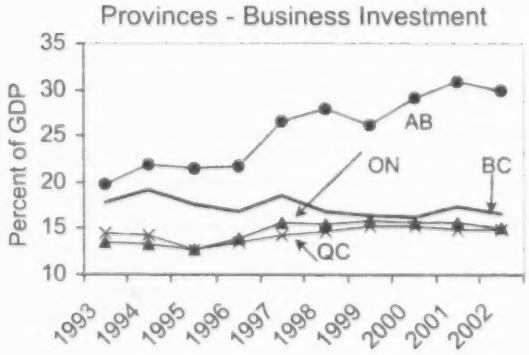
Description

This indicator measures the total amount of gross fixed business investment as a percent of GDP.

It reflects the expenditure by businesses on durable assets and on building and engineering construction. Also included is residential construction by individuals, alterations and improvements made to buildings, and transfer costs on the sale of existing assets.

Factors such as input costs, market conditions, expected rates of return, and government fiscal policy determine a jurisdiction's attractiveness for fixed business investment.

Provinces - Business Investment



Why it's Important

Business investment is perhaps the most important factor contributing to long-term economic growth and higher productivity. Without solid business investment, significant or sustained employment growth is unlikely. Periods of strong business investment are generally followed by faster economic growth and rising incomes.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	2000 6th	2001 5th	2002 **6th**
1-Year Progress Check	1999-2000 5th	2000-2001 2nd *	2001-2002 **9th**
Period Progress Rank	1991-2000 10th	1992-2001 9th	1993-2002 **10th**

How Does BC Compare?

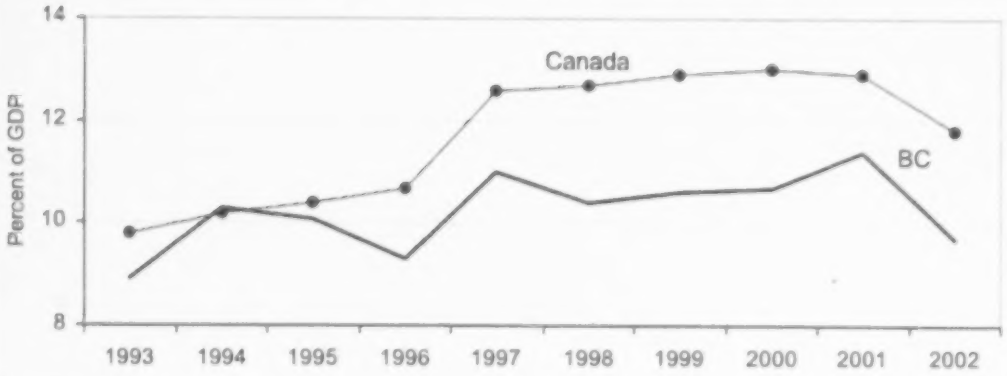
In 2002, business gross fixed capital formation was equal to 16.7% of BC's GDP, just below the Canadian average of 17.2%. Alberta led the pack with investment equal to 30.0% of GDP.

Prince Edward Island was the only province to see an increase in this important measure between 2001 and 2002. PEI recorded a 3.6% increase over the previous year. BC's decrease was 4.9%; the only province with a larger decrease was Newfoundland and Labrador. The national average was a 3.3% decrease.

Note: *Does not match the rank in the 2002 Report due to data revisions.

Business Non-Residential Investment

Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation
(Excluding Residential Structures), BC and Canada



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

Description:

This indicator measures gross fixed business investment (less residential construction) as a percent of GDP. It reflects the expenditure by businesses on durable assets and on building and engineering construction. Factors such as input costs, market conditions, expected rates of return, and government fiscal policy determine a jurisdiction's attractiveness for fixed business investment.

Business investment is perhaps the most important factor contributing to long-term economic growth and higher productivity. Without solid business investment, significant or sustained employment growth is unlikely. Periods of strong business investment are generally followed by faster economic growth and rising incomes.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	2000 9th	2001 6th	2002 **8th**
1-Year Progress Check	1999-2000 3rd	2000-2001 2nd	2001-2002 **10th**
Period Progress Rank	1991-2000 10th	1992-2001 8th	1993-2002 **8th**

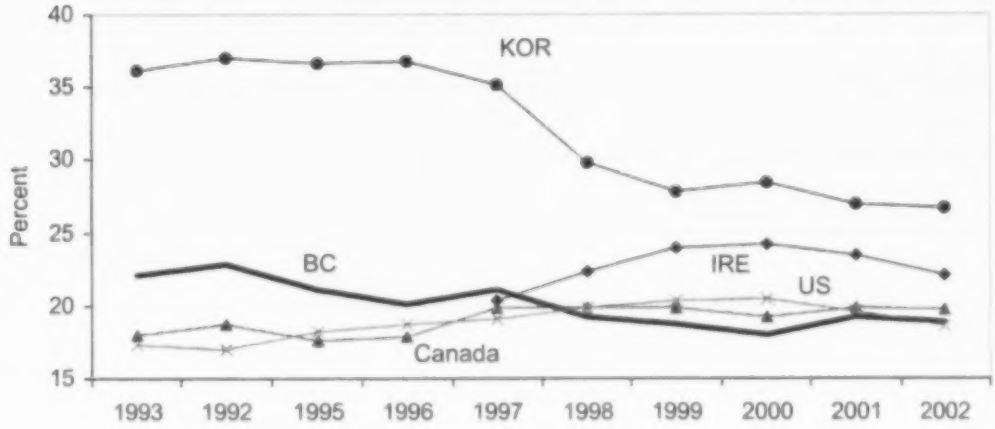
How Does BC Compare?

In 2002, non-residential business investment was equal to 9.7% of BC's GDP, below the Canadian average of 11.8%. Alberta led the pack with investment equal to 24.5% of GDP.

Between 2001 and 2002, BC saw a decrease of 14.9% in non-residential business investment as a percent of GDP, the largest drop in the country. The next largest decrease was 11.9% in Newfoundland and Labrador. Only one province, Prince Edward Island, had an increase in this important measure between 2001 and 2002; the national average was an 8.6% *decrease*. In Prince Edward Island, non-residential business investment relative to GDP was 2.7% higher in 2002 than in 2001.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Total Gross Fixed Capital Formation as a Percent of GDP



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada; OECD.

Description:

In general, gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period. This topic box considers *total* as well as *business sector* gross fixed investment as a percent of GDP. The provincial comparison in Performance Indicator 9 discusses *business sector* investment only. Both total and business investment are discussed here because many of the OECD countries do not report separate business sector investment.

Table 1: Total Gross Fixed Capital Formation as a Percent of GDP

	1993	1998	2002	Rank for 2002 (of 28)	1997 - 2002 Average	Rank for 1997 - 2002 Average (of 29)
British Columbia	**22.1**	**19.3**	**18.8**	**22**	**19.2**	**26**
Canada	18.0	19.9	19.7	13	19.7	21
Finland	16.7	19.3	18.9	18	19.5	24
Ireland	n/a	22.4	22.1	9	22.8	11
Japan	29.2	26.8	24.1	6	26.1	5
Korea (South)	36.2	29.8	26.7	2	29.1	2
Mexico	18.6	20.9	18.9	19	20.2	18
Netherlands	20.7	21.5	20.7	11	21.7	14
New Zealand	18.1	19.5	19.4	17	19.6	23
Norway	19.8	25.2	17.0	26	20.4	17
Switzerland	21.6	20.0	18.9	20	19.9	20
United Kingdom	15.7	17.5	16.3	28	16.9	29
United States	17.4	19.8	18.6	23	19.7	22
OECD Total	n/a	21.4	20.0	n/a	21.1	n/a

Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada; OECD

Performance Indicator 9 Supplemental Information: International Comparison

British Columbia does not rank well on Total Gross Fixed Capital Formation as a percent of GDP (Table 1) when compared to OECD countries. In 2002, BC's ratio of 18.8% earned it a rank of twenty-second out of the twenty-eight jurisdictions with data. Over the period 1997 through 2002, BC averaged a ratio of 19.2% which resulted in a rank of twenty-sixth.

The **Slovak Republic** placed first on this indicator in 2002 with a ratio of 29.8%; it also had the highest 1997 through 2002 average of 31.9%. Over the period 1997 through 2002, **Korea** ranked second with an average ratio of 29.1%, the **Czech Republic** ranked third (28.3%), **Portugal** ranked fourth (26.6%) and **Japan** ranked fifth (26.1%).

Only fourteen of the thirty OECD countries report Gross Fixed Capital Formation for the government and business sectors separately. These data show – similar to the ratio of total GFCF to GDP – **British Columbia** posts middling performance on business sector GFCF as a percent of GDP (Table 2).

Table 2: Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation as a Percent of GDP

	1993	1998	2002	Rank for 2002 (of 15)	1997 - 2002 Average	Rank for 1997 - 2002 Average (of 15)
British Columbia	**19.3**	**17.0**	**16.1**	**7**	**16.6**	**8**
Canada	15.3	17.7	17.0	4	17.4	5
Finland	13.8	16.4	16.0	8	16.6	9
Japan	20.8	19.3	17.8	2	19.1	2
Mexico	14.8	18.1	15.6	10	17.1	7
Netherlands	17.7	18.6	17.4	3	18.6	4
New Zealand	15.7	15.7	15.7	9	15.8	13
Norway	16.5	21.5	14.3	13	17.3	6
United Kingdom	13.6	16.3	15.0	12	15.7	14
United States	14.1	16.7	15.2	11	16.4	10

Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada; OECD

In 2002, BC's ratio of 16.1% earned it a rank of seventh out of the fifteen jurisdictions with data. Over the period 1997 through 2002, BC averaged a ratio of 16.6% which resulted in a rank of eighth.

Among the jurisdictions which reported detailed GFCF data, **Australia** placed first on this indicator in 2002 with a ratio of 21.1%; it also had the highest 1997 through 2002 average of 20.6%. Over the period 1997 through 2002, **Japan** ranked second with an average ratio of 19.1%, **Germany** ranked third (19.0%), the **Netherlands** ranked fourth (18.6%) and **Canada** ranked fifth (17.4%).

Notes: The data discussed in this international comparison differ from that presented in the Canadian comparisons. The OECD calculates this ratio using nominal data while performance indicatator 9 makes use of real data. See Appendix C for more information.

Investment Promotion

British Columbia's investment performance has been poor for most of the past decade, as witnessed in the two measures included within this report – Business Gross Fixed Capital Investment as a percentage of GDP (reflecting total business investment) and Non-Residential Business Investment (which excludes residential construction). BC posted a poor tenth and eighth respectively for improvement from 1993-2002 on these two key indicators of overall business investment performance.

In considering how to improve overall economic progress, business investment levels are certainly a precursor for raising levels of real GDP performance, and there are a number of critical factors forming the foundation of positive business investment flows. These include relative taxation levels (both business and personal), the regulatory burden (including the quantity, procedural requirements, and timeframe for decisions), along with quality of life considerations (housing costs, health care, quality education, etc). Lower relative levels of business and personal income taxes – to look at one example – will generally make a jurisdiction more attractive to investors than a higher-tax jurisdiction. Making comparisons of the other factors will also demonstrate how attractive a jurisdiction is for investment relative to key competitors. Once a jurisdiction has enough of these factors in a "competitive state", efforts to promote investment can succeed. Yet, carrying out investment promotion activities can be counterproductive if not enough of these factors are competitive. BC's current mix of "critical factors", together with sub-par investment performance, suggests the time is likely ripe to promote the province.

Investment promotion is a necessary activity – once a jurisdiction has an attractive policy mix – to bridge what economists refer to as "imperfect information" or "informational market failures". In other words, how can domestic and foreign investors know about improvements in British Columbia's investment climate unless they are told about them? Business is a natural partner in promotional activities, but typically do not contribute significantly to investment promotion activities. Evidence suggests that agencies that promote investment in other jurisdictions finance such activities to the tune of 70 percent. In other words, all orders of government have a significant role – and ongoing stake – in making the investment community aware of BC's positive attributes, and more generally, using promotional activities to generate and perpetuate a "virtuous" economic cycle. A recent study of 160 programs in 58 countries concluded that investment promotion programs generally result in higher foreign investment flows.

Leveraging the successful Olympic bid is certainly one excellent way to promote BC to investors. The games will provide an excellent opportunity to showcase BC's many positive attributes in the run up to 2010. But, further efforts on investment promotion, investor servicing, and image building are likely required if BC is to replenish aging capital stock in many industries and attract further green-field investments. And higher business investment is critical to fueling levels of export-led growth which, along with raising productivity levels, is essential for achieving our ultimate goal – raising British Columbians' overall standard of living.

Source: Jacques Morisset, *Does A Country Need A Promotion Agency To Attract Foreign Direct Investment? A small analytical model applied to 58 countries*, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3028, April 2003

Regulatory Burden

Government regulations, and the economic burden they impose, have become the subject of much discussion in recent years – both in BC and around the world. Much of this debate has been fueled by an increased understanding of the economic costs of regulations, resulting in moves towards deregulation in many industries and countries. Interestingly, these changes come at a time when some consumers in developed nations are also demanding expanded environmental, health and safety regulations. Given this apparent contradiction it is important that British Columbians better understand how and where to use government regulations intelligently – in such a way that societal interests are protected without unduly inhibiting economic growth.

Government regulations are by no means without a sound economic basis. Without some degree of regulation property rights would not be enforced, transaction and compliance costs would increase, monopolies would form, and uncertainty and asymmetric information issues would limit the market's ability to function efficiently. Additionally, some argue that market mechanisms are unable to adequately cost negative externalities (such as pollution) where the firm's costs may not fully compensate for the societal impact of its actions.

Despite this sound economic rationale, many jurisdictions find themselves burdened by regulations that severely inhibit economic efficiency while providing little net benefit to society. The reasons for such distortions in the regulatory process are multifold and are often as simple as regulators having limited or incomplete information on the industry in question. Regulations are often used in place of the tax and transfer system as a tool to redistribute resources and rents.

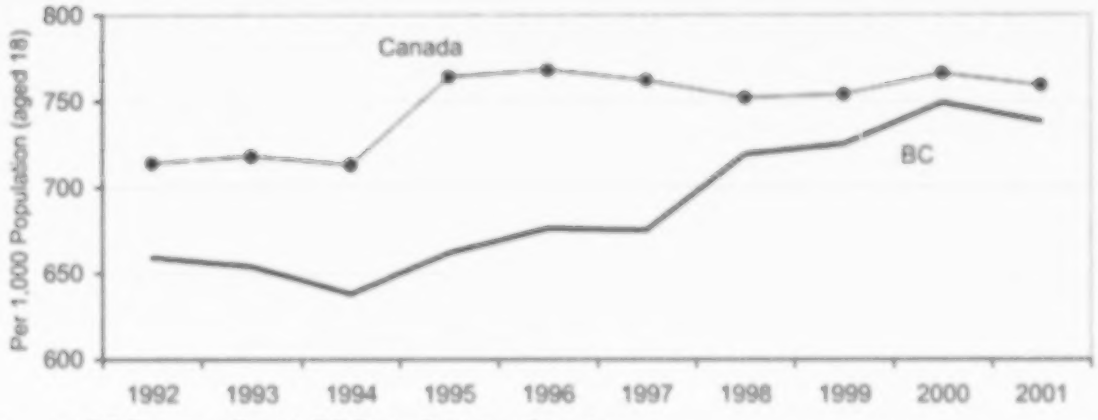
The costs imposed by regulation are by no means insignificant and have been estimated at between 9.5 and 12.0 percent of GDP in the US and Canada. In BC alone the total number of regulations increased 27% during the 1990s, with an economic cost that has been estimated at $4.84 billion in 1997-98 alone. Clearly, reducing both the number of total regulations as well as the time, effort and cost required to administer each of these is vital for BC's competitive position. It is also essential to recognize that the costs born by government, while high, are just a portion of the total. Estimates have shown that firms pay roughly 20 times more to comply with regulations than government does to administer them, illustrating the considerable impact which inefficient regulation can have on BC's competitive position.

In order to ensure efficiency and competitiveness, it is imperative that BC persists with its efforts to reduce the regulatory burden, while also continuing to protect BC's citizens and environment. Minimizing economic inefficiency requires stringent cost-benefit evaluation of regulations. It is crucial that such analyses consider the economy-wide impacts of regulation – as opposed to simply the costs and benefits to an individual industry or agency – and subject regulations to broad public scrutiny. Reducing the complexity and increasing the transparency of the regulatory process serves to both enhance efficiency and increase legitimacy. Wherever possible, regulations should be devised so as to not inhibit innovation, for instance, by setting performance standards rather than dictating technology usage. By doing so, regulation in BC can be used as an effective economic tool, protecting the rights and needs of British Columbians while also promoting market efficiency, competitiveness and growth.

Sources: Guasch, J. L. and Hahn, R. W., *The Costs and Benefits of Regulation*. The World Bank Research Observer, February 1999; Ministry of State for Deregulation. *Deregulation Mandate and Approach*. August 2001.

Performance Indicator 10 — Secondary School Graduates — Economy, Innovation and Education

Secondary School Graduates per 1,000 Population (aged 18), BC and Canada



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

Description

This indicator measures the number of secondary school graduates per 1,000 population aged 18 years (at July 1 each year).

Why it's Important

Levels of education tend to correlate strongly with future personal prosperity and well-being. With the "knowledge" content of most jobs steadily increasing, high school graduation or better is generally deemed essential as a base qualification for "higher learning" and entry level employment.

Where BC Ranks

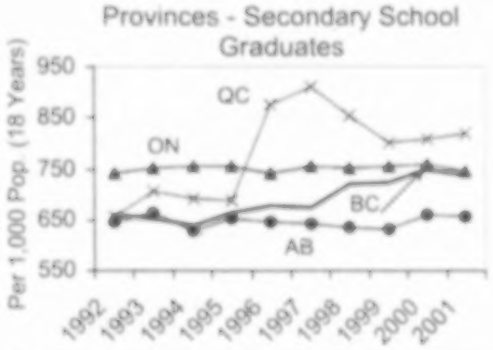
By Province	1999	2000	2001
	9th	9th	9th
1-Year Progress Check	1998-1999 4th	1999-2000 4th	2000-2001 6th
Period Progress Rank	1991-1999 3rd	1991-2000 3rd	1992-2001 3rd

How Does BC Compare?

In 1992, BC had the second lowest number of secondary school graduates per 1,000 population aged 18 years, at 659. New Brunswick was first at 832, followed by Manitoba at 775 graduates per 1,000 18 year olds; the Canadian average was 714.

By 2001, the number of secondary school graduates per 1,000 18 year olds in BC had grown by 12.0% to 738, the fourth largest increase in Canada. Quebec had 18.5% growth (from 704 to 834) and Nova Scotia had 15.0% growth (from 702 to 807).

In 2001, Alberta had 656 secondary school graduates for every 1,000 18 year olds, Ontario had 745 and the Canadian average was 759.



Note: There may be slight variations between graduation rates contained in this report and those reported by provincial Ministries of Education. Data used in this indicator are made comparable across jurisdictions by Statistics Canada.

NEW

Performance Indicator 10 Supplemental Information: International Comparison

Reading, Mathematics and Science Literacy Scores

Average Literacy Rank for Fifteen Year Olds, 2000

	Reading Literacy	Reading Rank	Math Literacy	Math Rank	Science Literacy	Science Rank	Average Rank
British Columbia	**538**	**2**	**534**	**5**	**533**	**4**	**4**
Australia	528	5	533	6	528	8	7
Austria	507	11	515	12	519	9	10
Belgium	507	11	520	10	496	18	12
Canada	534	3	533	7	529	6	**5**
Czech Republic	492	20	498	18	511	12	17
Denmark	497	17	514	13	481	23	19
Finland	546	1	536	4	538	3	**3**
France	505	15	517	11	500	13	13
Germany	484	22	490	20	487	21	21
Greece	474	25	447	26	461	25	26
Hungary	480	23	488	21	496	16	20
Iceland	507	13	514	14	496	17	15
Ireland	527	6	503	16	513	10	9
Italy	487	21	457	24	478	24	24
Japan	522	9	557	1	550	2	**1**
Korea	525	7	547	2	552	1	**2**
Luxembourg	441	27	446	27	443	27	27
Mexico	422	28	387	28	422	28	28
Netherlands	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Zealand	529	4	537	3	528	7	6
Norway	505	14	499	17	500	14	16
Poland	479	24	470	23	483	22	23
Portugal	470	26	454	25	459	26	25
Spain	493	19	476	22	491	20	22
Sweden	516	10	510	15	512	11	11
Switzerland	494	18	529	8	496	19	14
United Kingdom	523	8	529	9	532	5	8
United States	504	16	493	19	499	15	18

Sources: Statistics Canada; OECD Program for International Student Assessment.

Description:

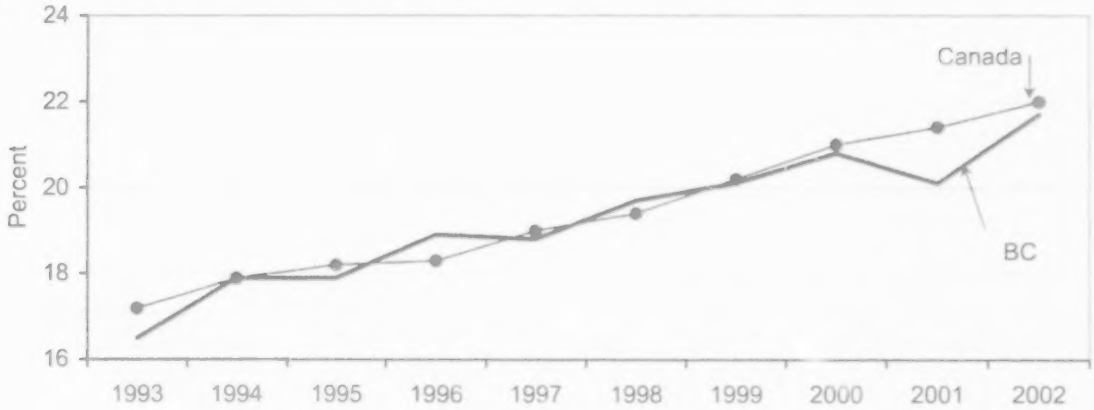
The Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) was developed so that OECD member countries could improve their understanding of what makes young people and education systems in general successful. The data presented above are the first results from this program. See the Appendix for a detailed definition of the various "literacy" terms.

How Does BC Compare?

British Columbia performs well on PISA testing earning the second rank in reading, fifth in mathematics, fourth in science and fourth on average among OECD countries. **Canada** ranked fifth, on average. **Japan**, **Korea** and **Finland**, respectively, had the top three average ranks.

Performance Indicator 11 University Completion — Economy, Innovation and Education

Percent of Population (aged 25-54) with University Completion, BC and Canada



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

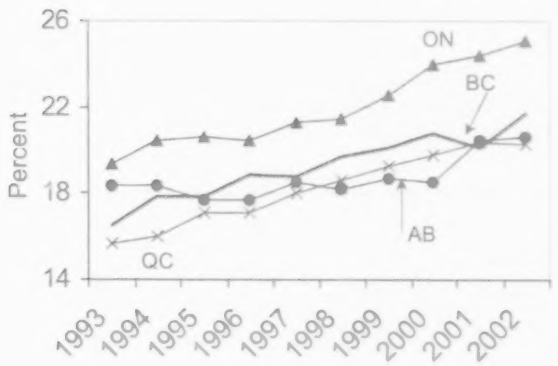
Description

This indicator measures the percentage of the population aged 25 to 54 that has attained a university education.

Why it's Important

Although there are many different forms of post-secondary credentialing, university completion is an important indication of a jurisdiction's success in building the high level academic, managerial and entrepreneurial skills necessary in today's knowledge driven economy.

Provinces - University Completion



Where BC Ranks

By Province	2000 2nd	2001 4th	2002 2nd
1-Year Progress Check	1999-2000 4th	2000-2001 10th	2001-2002 2nd
Period Progress Rank	1991-2000 3rd	1992-2001 5th	1993-2002 1st

How Does BC Compare?

In 1993, 16.5% of BC's population had completed a university education, the fourth highest proportion in Canada. This compared with Alberta at 18.4%, Ontario at 19.4%, and the Canadian average of 17.2%.

In 2002, 21.7% of BC's population had completed a university education and BC's rank moved up to second behind Ontario at 25.1% and ahead of Alberta (20.6%) and Quebec (20.3%). The Canadian average in 2002 was 22.0%.

All provinces experienced growth in the proportion of people with university completion over the 1993 to 2002 period. The smallest average annual increase was 1.9% in Alberta; the largest, 3.7% was in British Columbia. The Canadian average was an increase of 3.1%.

Apprenticeship Training

One suggestion that followed the release of our initial benchmarking report was that we include broader measures of education than university and high school completion. We reviewed several potential measures and found that most did not meet our preference for timely, cross-jurisdictional comparisons. The one that came closest to meeting these criteria is the number of apprenticeships completed in each province.

The BC Ministry of Advanced Education defines an apprenticeship as "paid work-based training combined with post-secondary education." Apprentices spend approximately 80% of their time learning their skills on-the-job under the direction of skilled journeypersons and approximately 20% of their time learning in a classroom setting. Most apprenticeship programs take four years to complete. When apprentices finish their program, they are required to write a completion exam in order to receive their certificate.

The Statistics Canada Registered Apprenticeship Training database has over 100 trades ranging from Baker to Electrician to Tool and Die Maker. The table below lists, by province and year, the number of people per 1,000 population who have successfully completed an apprenticeship.

Registered Apprenticeship Completions per 1,000 population

	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2001	1990 - 2001 Change	2001 Rank
BC	0.76	0.90	0.79	0.70	0.66	0.69	(0.07)	3
AB	1.42	1.44	1.65	1.42	1.45	1.44	0.01	1
SK	0.40	0.41	0.38	0.36	0.40	0.72	0.32	2
MB	0.50	0.43	0.39	0.34	0.36	0.47	(0.03)	6
ON	0.60	0.61	0.54	0.52	0.52	0.53	(0.07)	5
QC	0.42	0.37	0.19	0.21	0.25	0.32	(0.10)	10
NB	0.71	0.83	0.79	0.74	0.52	0.56	(0.15)	4
NS	0.68	0.74	0.50	0.40	0.33	0.41	(0.28)	7
PE	0.31	0.31	0.38	0.54	0.35	0.37	0.06	8
NF	0.58	0.63	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.36	(0.22)	9
Canada	0.64	0.66	0.58	0.54	0.55	0.59	(0.05)	n/a

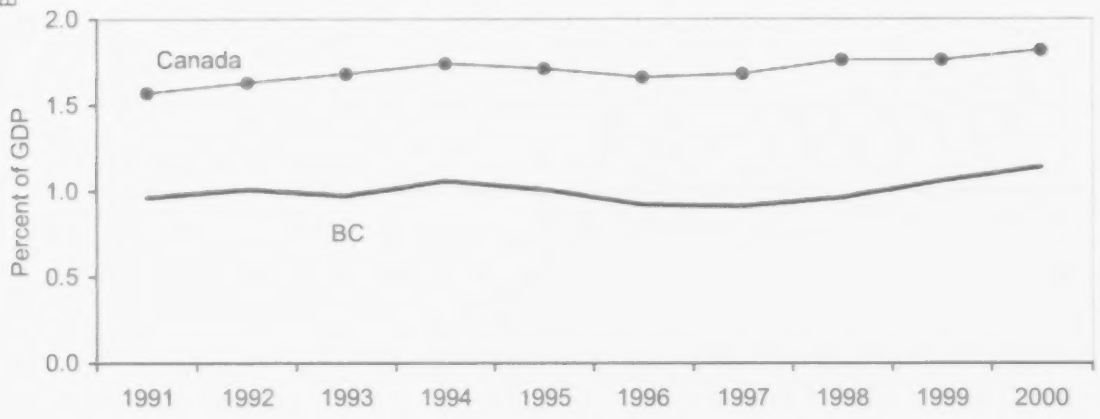
Sources: Statistics Canada; BC Ministry of Advanced Education.

Statistics Canada data only covers registered apprentices. Trades Qualification Challengers, those who write and pass an inter-provincial Red Seal or provincial trade qualification exam, are not covered. These "challengers" are referred to as "non-apprentices" and represent an additional pool of qualified tradespersons. During the 1990s, the number of non-apprentices in BC receiving certification averaged about 2,500 per year, compared to an average of about 2,800 per year in apprenticeship completions*. Although there is currently no comprehensive database, the Canadian Council of Directors of Apprenticeship (CCDA) is currently working on one. We will review this dataset when it becomes available and include an update in future benchmarking reports.

Source: *BC Ministry of Advanced Education.

Performance Indicator 12 R & D Economy, Innovation and Education

R & D Spending as a Percent of GDP, BC and Canada



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

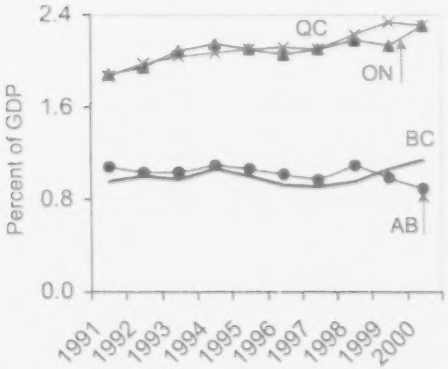
Description

This indicator measures how much is spent on research and development in relation to GDP. It includes the sum of expenditures reported by (or estimated for) the various sectors involved in research and development – government, business, higher education and not-for-profit organizations.

Why it's Important

Spending on research and development (R&D) is a key factor in innovation and the creation of new wealth.

Provinces - R&D Spending



Where BC Ranks

By Province	1998 7th*	1999 5th*	2000 **5th**
1-Year Progress Check	1997-1998 7th	1998-1999 3rd*	1999-2000 **3rd**
Period Progress Rank	1991-1998 7th	1991-1999 6th*	1991-2000 **5th**

How Does BC Compare?

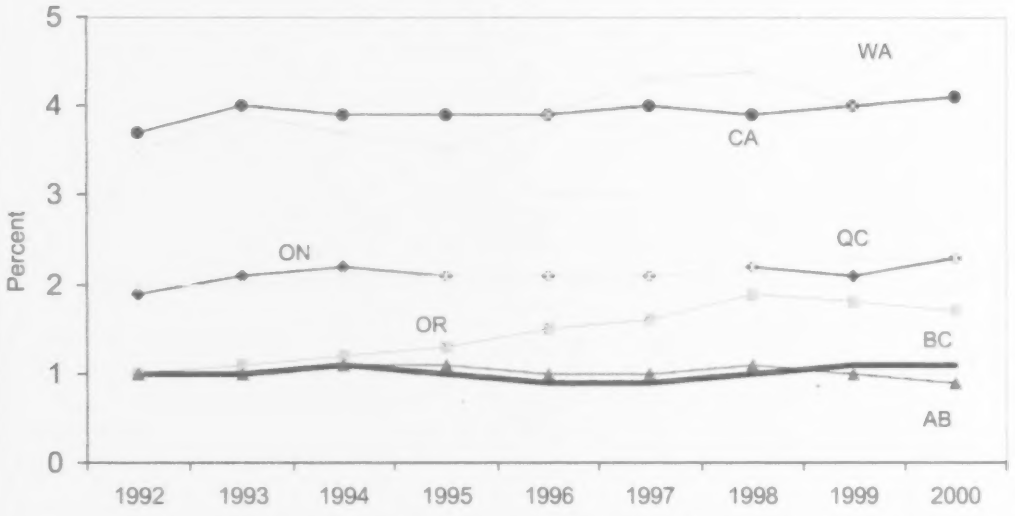
In 2000, spending on research and development as a percent of GDP in BC (1.14%) trailed Ontario (2.31%), Quebec (2.30%), Nova Scotia (1.45%) and Manitoba (1.18%). The relative gap between R&D spending in BC and the Canadian average has decreased from 39.2% in 1991 to 37.2% in 2000. However, the gap has increased in absolute terms.

Over the period 1991 to 2000, seven provinces saw their ratio of R&D spending to GDP increase. The largest increases were in Prince Edward Island (51.5%), Ontario (22.4%) and Quebec (23.7%); BC's ratio increased by 19.8%.

In 2000, $5.2 billion was expended on R&D in Quebec, compared to $1.5 billion in BC and $1.3 billion in Alberta. Ontario led the way with $10.2 billion in that year.

Note: *Does not match the rank in the 2002 Report because of data revisions.

Research and Development as a Percent of GDP



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada; US National Science Foundation.

Description

This measure is the ratio of research and development (R&D) expenditures to GDP. Economies with higher levels of research and development are more likely to experience more rapid economic growth (than economies with low R&D expenditures) as new products are developed along with processes that increase the economy's productivity.

Where BC Ranks

By Jurisdiction	1998 7th	1999 6th	2000 **6th**
1-Year Progress Check	1997-1998 3rd	1998-1999 1st	1999-2000 **3rd**
Period Progress Rank	1991-1998 7th	1991-1999 5th	1991-2000 **5th**

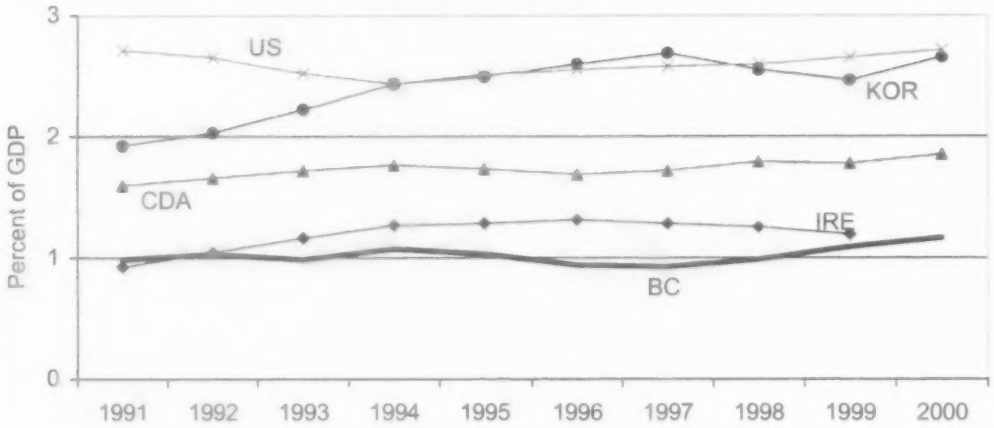
How Does BC Compare?

Average spending on R&D as a percent of GDP in BC is roughly one-half of the spending in Quebec and Ontario and approximately one-quarter of the spending in Washington State and California. Between 1991 and 2000, R&D spending as a percent of GDP grew by 76.0% in Oregon, 51.8% in Washington State, 23.7% in Quebec, 22.4% in Ontario and 19.8% in BC. Spending on R&D as a percent of GDP fell by 17.5% in Alberta over the same time period.

Performance Indicator 12 Supplemental Information: International Comparison

NEW

Research and Development as a Percent of GDP



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada; US National Science Foundation.

Description

This measure is the ratio of research and development (R&D) expenditures to GDP. Economies with higher levels of research and development are more likely to experience more rapid economic growth (than economies with low R&D expenditures) as new products are developed along with processes that increase the economy's productivity.

R&D as a Percent of GDP

	1991	1995	2000	Rank for 1999 or 2000 (of 30)	1991 - 2000 Average	Rank for 1991 - 2000 Average (of 30)
British Columbia	**0.97**	**1.03**	**1.17**	**20**	**1.02**	**22**
Canada	1.60	1.73	1.87	13	1.73	14
Finland	2.03	2.28	3.40	2	2.56	5
Ireland	0.93	1.28	1.20*	19	1.19	19
Japan	2.93	2.89	2.98	3	2.87	2
Korea (South)	1.92	2.50	2.65	6	2.41	6
Mexico	n/a	0.31	0.43*	30	0.33	30
Netherlands	1.97	1.99	1.97	11	1.97	9
New Zealand	0.98	0.96	1.02*	22	1.01	23
Norway	1.64	1.70	1.65*	16	1.67	15
Switzerland	2.66***	2.73**	2.63	7	2.67	3
United Kingdom	2.07	1.95	1.85	14	1.93	10
United States	2.72	2.51	2.72	5	2.59	4
OECD Europe	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
OECD Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Notes: * 1999 value; ** 1996 value; *** 1992 value

Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada; OECD

Performance Indicator 12 Supplemental Information: International Comparison

How Does BC Compare?

British Columbia does not perform well on Research and Development (R&D) as a percent of GDP in comparison to OECD countries. BC ranked 22nd out of thirty jurisdictions for average growth between 1991 and 2000. Average R&D expenditures as a percent of GDP were 1.02% between 1991 and 2000 compared to 3.28% for number one ranked Sweden and 0.33% for last place Mexico. On a positive note, R&D spending as a percent of GDP in BC has been increasing since 1997 and the ratio for the last two years for which data are available, 1999 and 2000, is above the 1991 to 2000 average.

Canada ranked higher than BC on the 2000 level as well as on the 1991 through 2000 average level of R&D spending as a percent of GDP. Canada ranked 14th for average annual R&D expenditures as a percent of GDP between 1991 and 2000 and 13th for R&D spending in 2000.

Turning to Canada's main trading partner, the **United States** had the 5th highest R&D spending ratio in 2000 (2.72%) and the 4th highest average level of R&D spending as a percent of GDP (2.59%) behind Sweden (3.28%), Japan (2.87%) and Switzerland (2.67%). The jurisdictions with the best 1991 through 2000 average performance are listed in the table below.

R&D as a Percent of GDP, OECD Top Ten

	1991	1995	2000	Rank for 1999 or 2000 (of 30)	1991 - 2000 Average	Rank for 1991 - 2000 Average (of 30)
Sweden	2.70	3.35	3.65*	1	3.28	1
Japan	2.93	2.89	2.98	3	2.87	2
Switzerland	2.66***	2.73**	2.63	7	2.67	3
United States	2.72	2.51	2.72	5	2.59	4
Finland	2.03	2.28	3.40	2	2.56	5
Korea	1.92	2.50	2.65	6	2.41	6
Germany	2.53	2.26	2.49	8	2.36	7
France	2.37	2.31	2.18	9	2.28	8
Netherlands	1.97	1.99	1.97	11	1.97	9
United Kingdom	2.07	1.95	1.85	14	1.93	10

Notes: * 1999 value; ** 1996 value; *** 1992 value

Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada; OECD

Note: The R&D spending as a percent of GDP ratios for BC and Canada presented above do not match those presented elsewhere in this report due to differences in the way the OECD and Statistics Canada report GDP. These GDP differences result in small discrpencies in the ratios. For more information see Appendix B.

Venture Capital

Although venture capital investments make up only a small fraction of overall capital markets, its importance goes well beyond dollar value. Through providing funds to small and start-up companies at the critical early stages of development, venture capital investments are an essential element in encouraging innovation and promoting new technologies. In addition to 'seed' capital, venture capital investors provide a wealth of other resources to a growing company. Mentorship benefits such as strategic and management advice from experienced board members, refining of business plans, and assistance with developing networks and alliances can all make the difference between a young company that succeeds and a company that stagnates or fails.

Venture capital investment levels are frequently cited as one of the primary indicators of a region's innovation capacity, and thus of its ability to make productivity improvements. BC performs well on certain of these innovation measures with more university spin-off companies than either Ontario or Quebec and recent improvements in relative performance on R&D expenditures. However, despite the fact that a great deal of scientific innovation is being produced within the province, BC's access to venture capital is low compared to that of competing jurisdictions. Of the roughly $22.5 billion of venture capital assets under management in Canada in 2002 only $1.1 billion (4.9%) was in BC. Similarly, of the $3.2 billion in venture capital raised nationally in 2002 only $194 million (6.1%) was BC based.

Although there are various reasons for the disparity in venture capital access across the country, BC's caps on labour sponsored funds may be one contributing factor. Labour sponsored funds, which offer investors tax credits on contributions, can be an important source of investment capital for small companies. Currently, BC caps contributions to such funds at $80 million annually, a sum that is divided between only two government-approved funds; BC is only one of two provinces with such a cap. Limits on venture capital sources decrease the possibility of entrepreneurs gaining access both to 'seed' capital and investors with relevant skills and contacts in the local community, potentially encouraging new technologies and entrepreneurs to leave BC in search of assistance. New companies often tailor business plans and hiring practices to the local capital environment, meaning growth strategies of small BC companies will not be as aggressive as they might have been given a larger pool of available capital. And, the tendency for employees to leave existing companies to form or join new and innovative companies – the phenomena of "churning" which is common practice in many technology centres – can also be inhibited by a lack of venture capital.

Efforts to improve BC's investment performance should encourage in-bound capital by targeting top tier venture firms to access both their money and expertise and also encourage the pension industry to target investment in Venture Capital. Overall, the focus should be to build a solid, market-driven venture capital industry in BC. Despite access issues, BC is home to a wide array of innovative new companies. With a technology sector that is far more multi-dimensional than those of other highly specialized Canadian technology centers (Montreal, Ottawa and Southern Ontario) BC's companies are as varied as alternative fuels, computer gaming, life sciences, medical devices, digital animation, and communications. With centers of excellence in many of these areas the opportunities for future growth are considerable if necessary steps are taken at both the Federal and Provincial levels to improve tax regimes, capital gains rules, and the treatment of stock options and flow-through shares. Once appropriate reforms are made, BC companies will be in a much better position to take advantage of the province's multitude of resources, and to make progress toward the Premier's Technology Council goal of becoming a top ten world technology centre by 2006.

Sources: NRC-IRAP 2002, based on 2000 data – BC 239 spin-offs, ON 229, QC 110; BCTIA, *Access to Capital Survey*, December 2002; McDonald and Associates, 2002 – based on quarterly survey of 150 Canadian VC companies.

Internet Connectivity and Technology Diffusion

Technology diffusion refers to the speed with which a new technology is adopted and the proportion of the population which has access to it. The available measures with respect to internet connectedness are the proportion of BC households that have internet access and the proportion of those that are connected which make use of a broadband connection.

Internet access is growing quickly in Canada. Between 1997 and 2002, New Brunswick had the slowest growth among the provinces in the number of households with an internet connection at 73.0%; the Canadian growth rate was 112.4%. Ontario, at 67.4% in 2002, had the highest percentage of households connected to the internet; the Canadian average was 61.6%.

Canadian Households Using the Internet

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1997 - 2002 Growth	2002 Rank
BC	**33.0**	**42.0**	**48.1**	**55.9**	**65.3**	**65.7**	**99.1**	**2**
AB	34.0	45.0	50.8	58.8	65.3	64.3	89.1	3
SK	26.4	33.7	39.9	46.9	52.6	57.6	118.2	6
MB	28.8	33.3	38.3	49.8	56.7	60.1	108.7	4
ON	32.9	39.1	44.5	54.2	63.7	67.4	104.9	1
QC	19.8	26.2	33.1	43.6	53.7	53.2	168.7	8
NB	28.1	31.0	38.0	45.2	52.4	48.6	73.0	10
NS	31.8	37.8	41.1	52.0	57.4	58.1	82.7	5
PE	25.7	35.4	40.5	51.1	57.8	54.1	110.5	7
NF	26.1	28.8	35.2	45.5	50.2	50.8	94.6	9
Canada	29.0	35.9	41.8	51.3	60.2	61.6	112.4	n/a

Source: Statistics Canada, Household Internet Use Survey 2001.

Statistics Canada, while cautioning that paramaters will change as technology evolves, defines broadband as: 'all Internet connection methods other than traditional "dial-up" access through a standard modem.' Significant advantages of broadband over dial-up internet access include: considerably higher access speed, the potential for 2-way transmission capabilities and the "always-on" feature*.

Canada is a leader in the penetration of broadband access. According to the OECD, Canada has more than double the number of subscribers per 100 population than the OECD average (10.3 versus 3.9) and is second only to South Korea (at 19.2 broadband subscribers per 100 population).

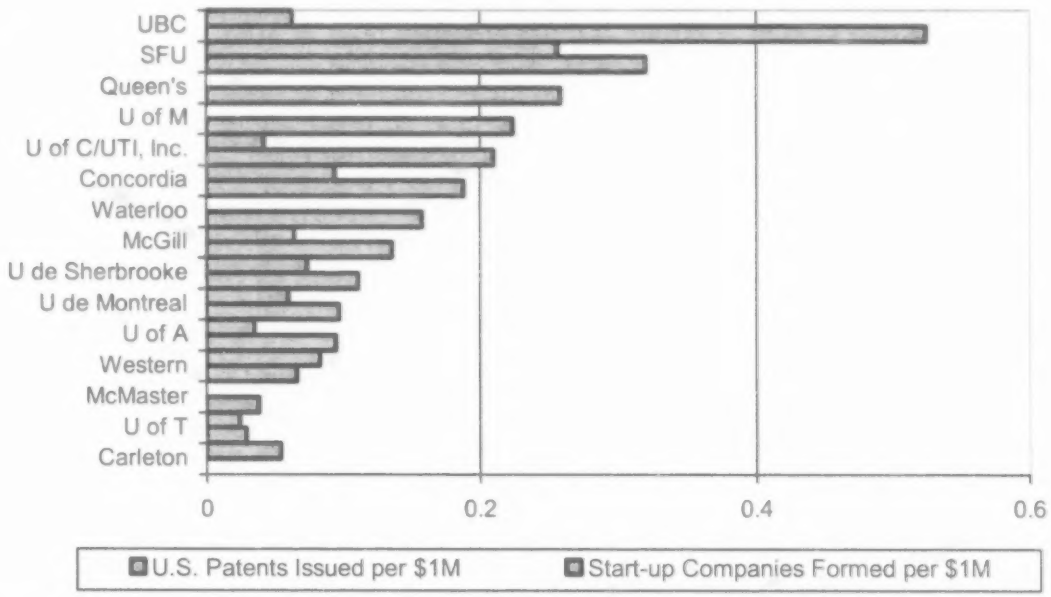
British Columbia had the highest proportion of home Internet users connecting with broadband, 60.8% compared to second highest Alberta at 55.4%, the national average at 48.7% and 38.6% in the Atlantic provinces.

Source: *For a more detailed description of these features and their relevance please refer to Statistics Canada, "High-speed on the Information Highway: Broadband in Canada, Cat. # 56F0004MIE – No. 10.

Technology Transfer and Patents

Public and private spending on research and development as a percentage of GDP – an input measure – is used within our core benchmark framework as an indicator of BC's overall innovation performance relative to other provinces. A good complement to this measure is BC's success at commercializing technology developed within university settings. As noted in the Progress Board's 2002 special report *Learning to Win*, while universities are certainly not the only place where R&D is undertaken "it is clear that [they] have become a major driving force in producing and translating new scientific discoveries into fresh economic and social opportunities". Canadian universities perform a larger portion of national R&D than similar institutions in most other G-7 countries, and Canada's private sector is more dependent on universities as a source of innovation than other G-7 countries.

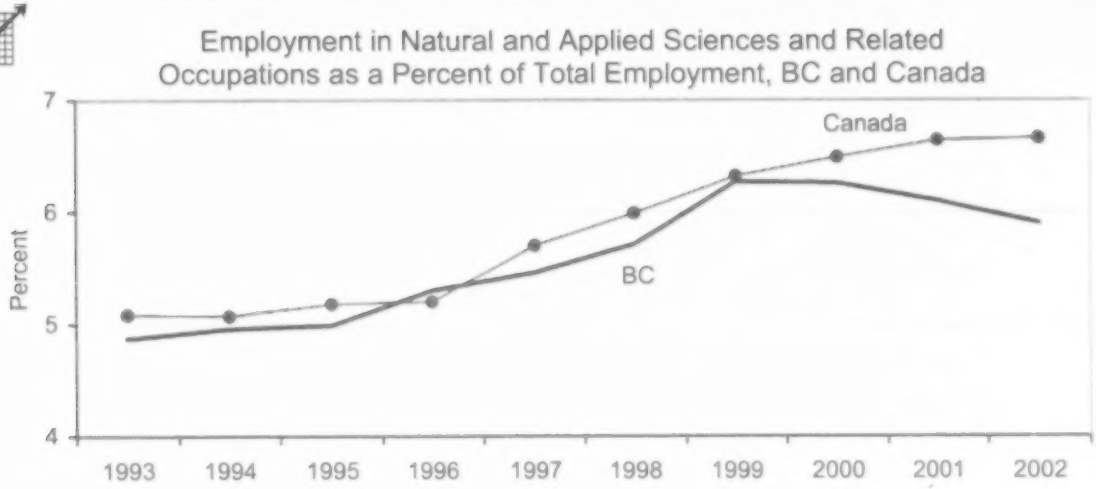
A recent report traces the success of translating university research into "spin-off" companies found that Canadian universities have created spin-off companies at a rate greater than US counterparts, though long-term survival rates tend to vary. And to the extent they succeed, they tend to remain located close to the university where they were incubated. Evidence suggests BC universities that are among the top 15 institutions in terms of sponsored research expenditure are among the most successful in Canada in two key measures of technology transfer. The University of British Columbia (UBC) ranked 1st among the 15 universities for the ratio of US patents issued per million dollars of research, while Simon Fraser University (SFU) was 2nd. In terms of the number of start-up companies formed per million dollars of research expenditure, SFU placed 1st, while UBC ranked 6th.



Sources: Bruce P. Clayman and J. Adam Holbrook, *The Survival of University Spin-offs and Their Relevance to Regional Development*, Centre for Policy Research on Science and Technology (CPROST), Simon Fraser University, 2003; Technology Transfers at Canadian Universities, Association of University Technology Managers (AUTM)

Performance Indicator 13 — Natural and Applied Science and Related Occupations

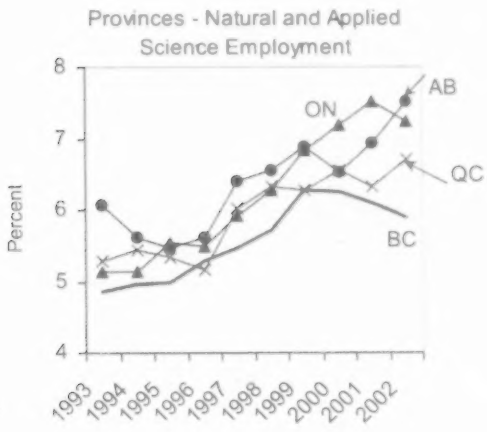
Economy, Innovation and Education



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

Description

This indicator shows the proportion of a jurisdiction's employment which is comprised of persons working in natural and applied sciences and related occupations. Included in this category are occupations in the physical sciences, engineers, architects, mathematicians, systems analysts, and programmers and associated technical occupations.



Why it's Important

The number of scientists and engineers relative to total employment is one indication of a jurisdiction's success in attracting people who possess knowledge and skills essential to the process of innovation and wealth creation.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	2000 4th	2001 4th	2002 **5th**
1-Year Progress Check	1999-2000 6th	2000-2001 8th	2001-2002 **7th**
Period Progress Rank	1991-2000 4th	1992-2001 7th	1993-2002 **5th**

How Does BC Compare?

There have been steady increases in the proportion of scientists and engineers to total employment in Canada between 1996 and 2002. British Columbia's proportion grew between 1993 and 1999 but has been stagnant or declining since. The proportion of BC's total employment consisting of scientists and engineers was 5.9% in 2002, up from 4.9% in 1993. This marked the seventh largest increase in Canada between 1993 and 2002.

III. Environment, Health and Society

Targets and Performance Indicators

Goal

Make BC a leader in Canada on environmental quality, health outcomes and social condition by 2010.

Targets

4. **Environmental Quality**: Target 1st in Canada for environmental quality by 2010.
5. **Health Outcomes**: Target 1st in Canada for life expectancy at birth by 2010.
6. **Social Condition**: Target 1st or 2nd in Canada for having the smallest percentage of families and unattached individuals living below the "low income cut-off" level by 2010.

Performance Indicators

14. Air Quality
15. Greenhouse Gas Emissions
16. Wastewater Treatment
17. Protected Areas
18. Cancer Mortality
19. Low Birth Weight
20. Personal and Property Crime

Note on Tables (starting next page): An arithmetic average and "overall indicative rank" are provided for summary comparison purposes only. Each core target and performance indicator should be viewed independently for comparing British Columbia's overall performance to other jurisdictions.

Where BC Ranks: Most Recent

Environment, Health and Society

Where BC Ranks, by Province (BC's prior rank is shown in brackets)

Core Target or Performance Indicator	Year	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NF
4. Environmental Quality	n/a	1 (1)	3	8	3	2	6	10	5	9	6
5. Health Outcomes	2000	1 (1)	3	6	9	2	4	5	7	8	10
6. Low Income Incidence	2001	9 (9)	5	3	7	2	10	3	8	1	6
14. Air Quality	2002	3 (3)	5	7	4	n/a	8	6	2	n/a	1
15. Greenhouse Gas Emissions	2001	3 (3)	10	9	5	4	1	8	7	2	6
16. Wastewater Treatment	1999	5 (n/a)	2	1	3	4	7	6	8	9	10
17. Protected Areas	2003	1 (1)	2	7	4	3	7	9	5	10	6
18. Cancer Mortality	1999	1 (1)	2	3	6	4	8	5	10	7	9
19. Low Birth Weight	2000	5 (1)	10	3	3	9	8	2	6	1	6
20. Personal and Property Crime	2002	10 (9)	7	9	8	3	4	2	6	5	1
Arithmetic Average		3.9	4.9	5.6	5.2	3.7	6.3	5.6	6.4	5.8	6.1
Overall Indicative Rank		2	3	5	4	1	9	5	10	7	8

Where BC Ranks, by Province and State (BC's prior rank is shown in brackets)

Core Target or Performance Indicator	Year	BC	AB	ON	QC	WA	OR	CA
14. Air Quality	2002	1 (1)	2	n/a	3	4	5	6
19. Low Birth Weight	2000	1 (1)	6	5	2	2	2	7
20. Personal and Property Crime	2002	7 (7)	6	2	3	5	4	1
Arithmetic Average		3.0	4.7	3.5	2.7	3.7	3.7	4.7
Overall Indicative Rank		2	6	3	1	4	4	6

Where BC Ranks Internationally

Core Target or Performance Indicator	Year	BC	Canada	Ireland	Korea	UK	US
5. Life Expectancy at Birth	2002	2	6	22	26	20	15
15. Greenhouse Gas Emissions	2000	23	26	24	n/a	13	27
19. Low Birth Weight	2000	5	7	1	n/a	24	24
Arithmetic Average (weighted)		9.2	12	14.9	26	18.1	20.6
Overall Indicative Rank		7	11	18	29	26	28

Where BC Ranks: One Year Progress

Environment, Health and Society

Where BC Ranks, by Province (BC's prior rank is shown in brackets)

Core Target or Performance Indicator	Period	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NF
4. Environmental Quality	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5. Health Outcomes	1999 - 2000	2 (3)	4	5	7	6	1	3	8	9	10
6. Low Income Incidence	2000 - 2001	8 (8)	5	10	1	6	4	9	7	3	2
14. Air Quality	2001 - 2002	7 (n/a)	4	2	8	n/a	5	1	6	n/a	3
15. Greenhouse Gas Emissions	2000 - 2001	5 (4)	6	8	3	1	7	10	4	2	9
16. Wastewater Treatment	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
17. Protected Areas	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
18. Cancer Mortality	1998 - 1999	6 (1)	8	4	2	7	3	1	5	9	10
19. Low Birth Weight	1999 - 2000	10 (3)	7	3	3	6	5	2	8	1	9
20. Personal and Property Crime	2001 - 2002	7 (8)	8	2	3	4	1	6	5	10	9
Arithmetic Average		6.4	6.0	4.9	3.9	5.0	3.7	4.6	6.1	5.7	7.4
Overall Indicative Rank		9	7	4	2	5	1	3	8	6	10

Where BC Ranks, by Province and State (BC's prior rank is shown in brackets)

Core Target or Performance Indicator	Period	BC	AB	ON	QC	WA	OR	CA
14. Air Quality	2001 - 2002	5 (n/a)	3	n/a	4	1	6	2
19. Low Birth Weight	1999 - 2000	7 (1)	5	3	1	1	6	4
20. Personal and Property Crime	2001 - 2002	5 (4)	7	3	1	4	2	6
Arithmetic Average		5.7	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	4.7	4.0
Overall Indicative Rank		7	6	3	1	1	5	4

Where BC Ranks Internationally

Core Target or Performance Indicator	Period	BC	Canada	Ireland	Korea	UK	US
5. Life Expectancy at Birth	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
15. Greenhouse Gas Emissions	1999 - 2000	24	25	20	n/a	16	23
19. Low Birth Weight	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Arithmetic Average	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Overall Indicative Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Where BC Ranks: Period Progress

Environment, Health and Society

Where BC Ranks, by Province (BC's prior rank is shown in brackets)

Core Target or Performance Indicator	Period	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NF
4. Environmental Quality	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5. Health Outcomes	1991 - 2000	1 (3)	6	9	10	4	2	7	3	5	8
6. Low Income Incidence	1992 - 2001	9 (8)	4	2	1	5	3	7	10	8	6
14. Air Quality	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
15. Greenhouse Gas Emissions	1992 - 2001	3 (4)	7	8	2	1	5	10	6	4	9
16. Wastewater Treatment	1991 - 1999	1 (n/a)	8	2	7	6	3	10	4	5	9
17. Protected Areas	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
18. Cancer Mortality	1991 - 1999	1 (1)	7	9	8	5	3	2	4	6	10
19. Low Birth Weight	1991 - 2000	10 (3)	7	3	3	6	5	2	8	1	9
20. Personal and Property Crime	1993 - 2002	4 (6)	3	10	9	1	2	8	5	7	6
Arithmetic Average		4.1	6.0	6.1	5.7	4.0	3.3	6.6	5.7	5.1	8.1
Overall Indicative Rank		3	7	8	5	2	1	9	5	4	10

Where BC Ranks, by Province and State (BC's prior rank is shown in brackets)

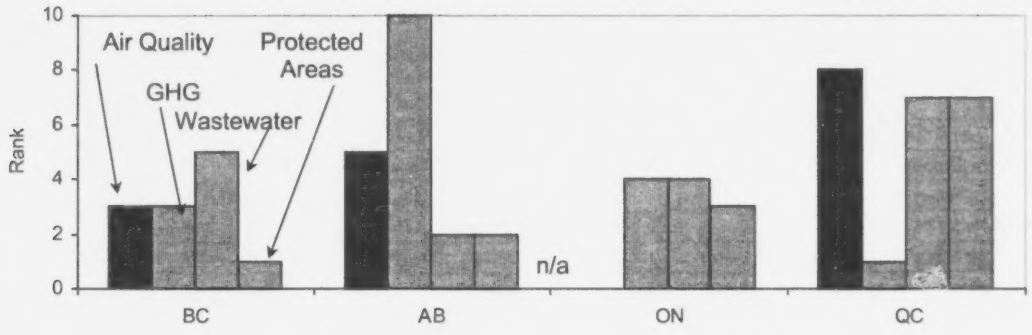
Core Target or Performance Indicator	Period	BC	AB	ON	QC	WA	OR	CA
14. Air Quality	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
19. Low Birth Weight	1993 - 2000	7 (1)	4	2	1	5	6	3
20. Personal and Property Crime	1993 - 2002	5 (5)	4	2	3	6	7	1
Arithmetic Average		6.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	5.5	6.5	2.0
Overall Indicative Rank		6	4	1	1	5	7	1

Where BC Ranks Internationally

Core Target or Performance Indicator	Period	BC	Canada	Ireland	Korea	UK	US
5. Life Expectancy at Birth	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
15. Greenhouse Gas Emissions	1991 - 2000	18	23	24	n/a	5	17
19. Low Birth Weight	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Arithmetic Average	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Overall Indicative Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Core Target 4 Environmental Quality — Environment, Health and Society

Environmental Quality, BC, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec



Sources: BC Progress Board; data from the BC Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection.

Description

This core target has been developed in an attempt to provide a summary snapshot of BC's overall environmental quality. It is derived from four environmental performance indicators that follow in this report: air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, wastewater treatment and protected areas. Environmental Quality rankings are the simple average of each province's rank on the four indicators.

Why it's Important

Environmental quality has both direct and indirect consequences for human health and quality of life.

Rank by Province (Most recent data available)					
	Air Quality	GHG Per Capita	Wastewater Treatment	Protected Areas	Environmental Quality
	2002	2001	1999	2003	
BC	3	3	5	1	1
AB	5	10	2	2	3
SK	7	9	1	7	8
MB	7	5	3	4	3
ON	n/a	4	4	3	2
QC	8	1	7	7	6
NB	6	8	6	9	10
NS	2	7	8	5	5
PE	n/a	2	9	10	9
NF	1	6	10	6	6

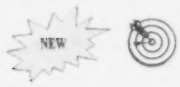
By Province	2000 1st	2001 1st	2002 1st
1-Year Progress Check	1999-2000 n/a	2000-2001 n/a	2001-2002 **n/a**
Period Progress Rank	1991-2000 n/a	1992-2001 n/a	1993-2002 **n/a**

How Does BC Compare?

Overall, BC ranked first in Canada on environmental quality, buoyed by a strong showing on the air quality, greenhouse gas emissions and protected areas performance indicators.

Ontario ranked second for environmental quality. Manitoba and Alberta tied for third spot overall; Alberta's overall rank is strongly affected by its' high levels of greenhouse gas emissions. Nova Scotia had the fifth overall rank. Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador tied for the sixth spot. Prince Edward Island was second-to-last on wastewater treatment and last on protected areas and earned the second worst overall rank. New Brunswick had the worst overall rank; it's best individual rank was sixth on both air quality and wastewater treatment.

Notes: The Environmental Quality core target was developed because the Board was unable to identify a single measure that adequately encapsulates overall environmental quality. Should a more scientifically robust measure for overall environmental quality become available, the Board will revise this target measure. For the air quality indicator, data is not available for a metropolitan area in Prince Edward Island, nor is 2002 data available for Ontario. The Environmental Quality ranks for PEI and Ontario are the arithmetic average of ranks for Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Wastewater Treatment, and Protected Areas only.



Limitations of Environmental Data

Interest in, and concern about, environmental quality has been increasing in North America and Worldwide for decades and will likely continue to grow. Unfortunately, this increased interest and concern has not translated into an interest in comprehensively measuring environmental quality. Many measurements exist but most are narrowly defined and few of them are comparable across sub-national jurisdictions, much less international borders.

A five year project undertaken in the United States provides some useful ideas about how to establish and track comprehensive and comparable environmental measures. "The State of The Nations Ecosystems" identifies ten major characteristics of ecosystem condition and use to provide a balanced description of each of the six ecosystem types identified: Coasts & Oceans, Farmlands, Forests, Fresh Waters, Grasslands & Shrublands and Urban & Suburban Areas. The final framework lists 103 indicators that, taken together, "...provide a rich, yet manageable, view of the state of the nation's [US] ecosystems." While there are data for more than half of these 103 indicators the authors conclude that the data "...do not – individually or collectively – provide a high-level, comprehensive account of the state of the nation's ecosystems."

Environment Canada is pursuing a core set of indicators to "bring together many... ...indicator initiatives to contribute to a national picture of the state of sustainability." Unlike the US effort, there is no summary list of indicators which will provide a comprehensive overview of Canada's ecosystems but in describing their environmental indicator program, Environment Canada hopes to develop a "core set" of indicators. "Environment Signals," Environment Canada's national environmental indicator series, presents what information is available, broken into issue areas that are structured to reflect the human activities that act as pressures on the environment. Thirteen indicators are provided in the following four main categories: Ecological Life-support Systems, Human Health and Well-being, Natural Resources Sustainability and Human Activities. Many of the indicators are linked to supplemental information, and the publication notes that Canada does not have an adequate set of indicators to evaluate overall environmental health.

While the gaps are significant there are some relative bright spots in environmental monitoring. Air quality has systematically been tracked in Canada and the US since at least 1970. Currently, both Canada and the US monitor all five common air pollutants: sulphur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), ground-level ozone (O_3) and particulate matter.

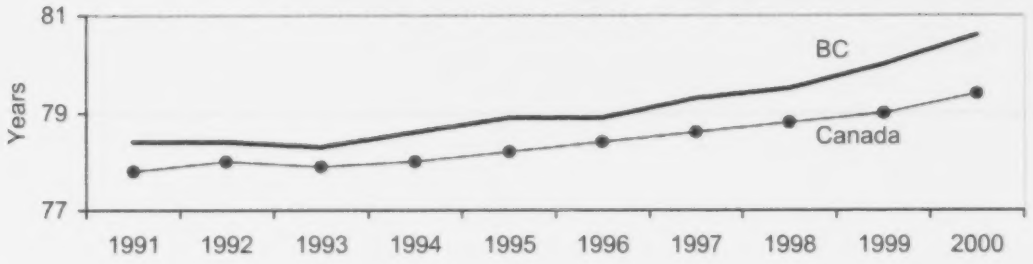
In Canada, ambient levels of NO_2, SO_2, TSP, and CO have fallen by at least 39.0% since 1980; peak concentrations of ground-level ozone have fallen but not as dramatically. The situation is similar in the US with more than 99% of the nation meeting all federal health standards for carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide and sulfur dioxide.

These improvements and the expanded interest in "new" air quality issues highlights the importance of good quality environmental data. Efforts to improve ambient air quality have paid off and, while remaining vigilant on these pollution levels, further attention to other threats to air quality such as fine particulate matter and ground level ozone are now warranted. A comprehensive set of environmental data – comparable across jurisdictions – would allow policy makers to direct our attention and limited resources to the most serious threats to our environment.

Sources: *The State of The Nation's Ecosystems: Measuring the Lands, Waters, and Living Resources of the United States,* The H. John Heinz III Center For Science, Economics and the Environment, Cambridge University Press. [2]*Environmental Signals: Canada's National Environmental Indicator Series 2003*, Environment Canada, National Indicators and Reporting Office, available at: http://www.ec.gc.ca/soer-ree/English/Indicator_series/default.cfm.

Core Target 5 Health Outcomes — Environment, Health and Society

Life Expectancy at Birth, BC and Canada

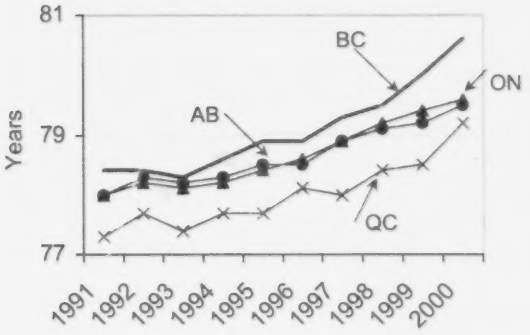


Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

Description

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years that a child is expected to live in its lifetime, based on current mortality rates.

Provinces - Life Expectancy at Birth



Why it's Important

This is a key indicator of the overall health of citizens in a jurisdiction.

Where BC Ranks

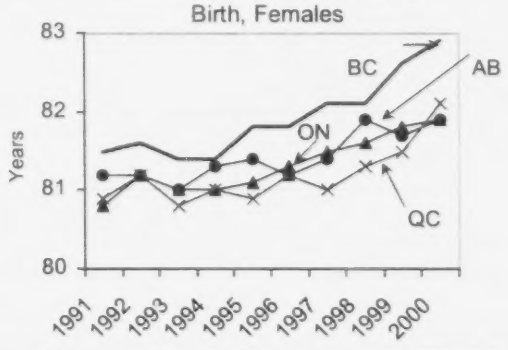
By Province	1998 1st	1999 1st	2000 **1st**
1-Year Progress Check	1997-1998 5th	1998-1999 3rd	1999-2000 **2nd**
Period Progress Rank	1991-1998 1st	1991-1999 3rd	1991-2000 **1st**

How Does BC Compare?

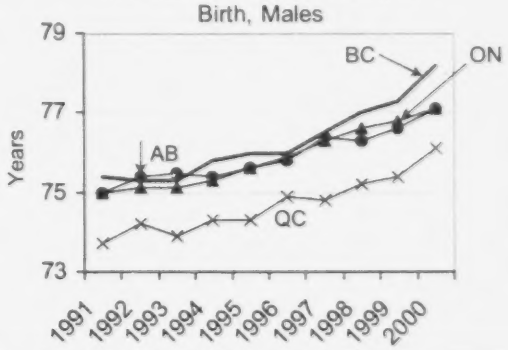
In 2000, British Columbia ranked first in Canada for life expectancy at birth for both males and females. Life expectancy at birth for both sexes reached 80.6 years in 2000, up from 78.4 years in 1991, the largest increase in Canada. In 2000, the life expectancy of a male born in BC was 78.2 years, while the Canadian average was 76.7 years. BC led the nation in female life expectancy at birth in 2000 at 82.9 years

From 1991 to 2000, the gap between male and female life expectancy has narrowed by a sizeable margin. Changes in trend lines for "causes of death" and associated risk factors explain this change.

Provinces - Life Expectancy at Birth, Females



Provinces - Life Expectancy at Birth, Males



Note: BC regional life expectancy data provided by the BC Vital Statistics Agency is more current than provincial or national data provided by Statistics Canada as the Vital Statistics agencies are the original sources for the data.

Life Expectancy at Birth

Life Expectancy at Birth, years					
Jurisdiction	2002	Rank (of 31)	Jurisdiction	2002	Rank (of 31)
British Columbia	**80.6**	**2**	Korea	73.9	26
Australia	79.2	6	Luxembourg	77.4	21
Austria	78.7	10	Mexico	73.6	28
Belgium	78.5	11	Netherlands	77.9	18
Canada	79.2	6	New Zealand	78.2	14
Czech Republic	75.0	25	Norway	78.8	9
Denmark	76.6	23	Poland	73.8	27
Finland	78.0	15	Portugal	76.0	24
France	79.2	6	Slovak Republic	73.3	29
Germany	77.7	19	Spain	78.3	13
Greece	78.0	15	Sweden	80.3	3
Hungary	71.8	30	Switzerland	80.0	4
Iceland	79.7	5	*Turkey*	*69.9*	*31*
Ireland	76.9	22	United Kingdom	77.5	20
Italy	78.4	12	United States	78.0	15
Japan	*81.1*	*1*			

Sources: Statistics Canada; 2002 World Population Data Sheet, Population Reference Bureau.

Description:
Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a newborn infant can expect to live under current mortality levels.

How Does BC Compare?
British Columbia performs well on life expectancy at birth in relation to OECD countries. According to the most recent data available, BC ranked second with a life expectancy at birth of 80.6 years, behind first place **Japan** at 81.1 years. **Canada** ranked sixth in the OECD with an average life expectancy at birth of 79.2.

Turkey ranked last among OECD countries with a life expectancy at birth of 69.9 years.

Worldwide life expectancy at birth is 66.7 years, with **high income** countries averaging 78.4 years and **low income** countries averaging 58.8 years.

Malawi and **Zimbabwe** in eastern Africa have among the lowest life expectancy at birth; less than 40 years.

Potential Years of Life Lost

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) is an indicator of premature mortality. Potential Years of Life Lost represents the number of years lost when a person dies prematurely. For the purposes of the PYLL calculation, premature death is defined to be any death between the ages of 0 and 74 and is the sum of the differences between the actual age at death and age 75. For example, someone who dies at age 25 is said to have lost 50 years of life. This method gives greater weight to deaths that occur at younger ages than to those at older ages, and can vary according to gender, socio-economic status, and geographic region. The PYLL rate is an age-standardized measure of a population's PYLL, given in terms of a rate per 1,000 population. A high PYLL rate indicates relatively more premature (i.e., death before age 75) mortality; conversely, a low PYLL rate indicates a low degree of premature mortality.

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) Rates (Per 1,000 Population, Both Sexes, All Causes)

	1990	1993	1996	1999	2001	2001 Rank[P]	Percent Change 1992 - 2001	Rank for Percent Change 1992 - 2001	1997 - 2001 Average Value
BC	**67.3**	**63.8**	**60.5**	**51.8**	**50.9**	**2**	**(21.3)**	**2**	**53.2**
AB	67.3	62.7	60.0	56.6	56.7	6	(12.4)	6	56.7
SK	67.5	64.6	67.2	62.2	64.9	10	(0.1)	10	63.7
MB	68.9	66.5	63.7	64.2	64.5	9	(3.4)	9	64.0
ON	62.0	59.2	55.3	49.1	50.7	1	(17.7)	4	50.8
QC	69.9	64.1	61.7	57.3	56.4	5	(13.9)	5	57.5
NB	68.8	67.5	60.0	59.5	59.8	8	(5.7)	8	59.5
NS	69.4	62.6	61.7	54.3	54.1	3	(20.4)	3	56.2
PE	71.9	58.4	60.7	57.5	57.3	7	(22.8)	1	57.9
NF	71.2	62.8	60.8	53.8	55.3	4	(11.5)	7	56.4
Canada	66.5	62.4	59.4	54.0	54.4		(15.2)		55.0

Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada. Note: P = preliminary.

British Columbia ranked second in terms of Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) in 2001 with an indicator value of 50.9 years per 1,000 population, behind Ontario at 50.7 and ahead of Nova Scotia at 54.1. Every province noted a decline in their PYLL rate between 1992 and 2001. British Columbia had the second largest decrease (21.3%) behind Prince Edward Island (22.8%) and ahead of Nova Scotia (20.4%). The nation as a whole saw a 15.2% decline in potential years of life lost per 1,000 population.

British Columbia went from 64.6 years of life lost per 1,000 people in 1992 to 50.9 years in 2001, an improvement of 13.8 years. As noted above, BC had the second best improvement in percentage terms; it had the third best improvement in absolute terms. Prince Edward Island had the largest absolute decrease of 17.0 years, followed by Nova Scotia and BC at 13.8 years.

Note: The PYLL data are adjusted relative to a standard population (the 1991 Canada population estimate), thus allowing for spatial or temporal comparisons.

Health Care Spending and Health Outcomes

Government spending on health care has been growing in real terms for decades and while there have been some reports that the recent pace of growth may moderate soon it is likely that government spending on health care will continue to grow as Canada's population ages. In 1976, BC spent $3.5 billion on health care (all figures in 1997 dollars). By 1986, BC's expenditure had reached $5.1 billion and by 2001 it had reached $8.9 billion. As a percent of GDP, BC's health expenditure has gone from 5.5% in 1982 to 7.2% in 2001. As a percent of total provincial government spending, BC's health care spending went from 26.1% in 1976 to 33.6% in 2001.

Provincial Health Spending

	British Columbia				*Canadian Average*			
	Per Capita, dollars	Percent of GDP	Percent of Provincial Spending	Constant Dollars ($1997 billions)	Per Capita, dollars	Percent of GDP	Percent of Provincial Spending	Constant Dollars ($1997 billions)
1975/76	394	n/a	26.1	3.5	393	n/a	26.6	29.2
1980/81	738	5.5*	29.9	4.5	665	5.3*	26.4	32.9
1985/86	1,083	6.0	28.4	5.1	1,108	5.8	26.7	40.4
1990/91	1,564	6.5	31.4	6.5	1,153	6.3	28.7	49.0
1995/96	1,854	6.6	29.7	7.3	1,661	6.0	27.3	49.8
2000/01	2,293	7.2	33.6	8.9	2,084	6.0	30.9	60.8
1975/76-2000/01 Growth (%):	482	31	29	155	430	13	16	108
2001/02	2,515	7.9	34.7	9.8	2,213	6.3	31.8	64.6
2002/03f	2,651	8.1	36.4	10.1	2,333	6.3	33.3	66.9
2003/04f	2,716	8.0	n/a	10.1	2,483	6.4	n/a	69.7
2000/01-2003/04f Growth (%):	18	11	n/a	14	19	7	n/a	15

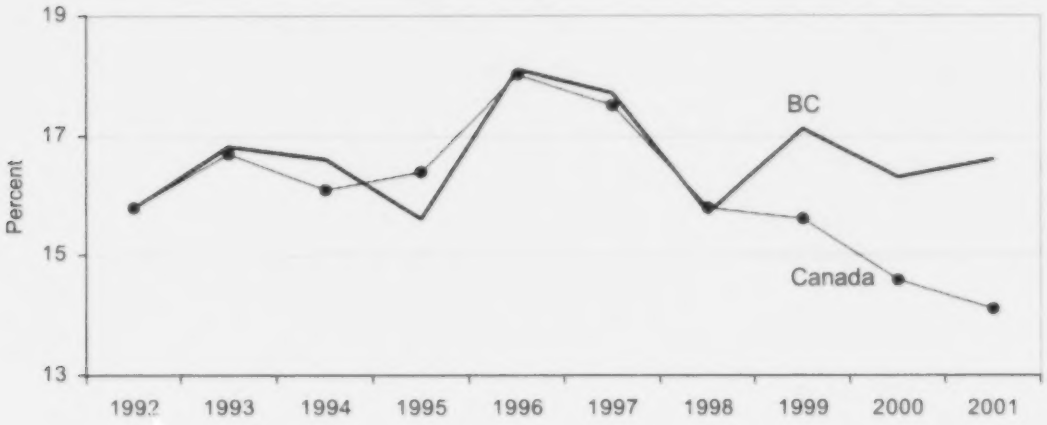
Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information. *1981/82 Note: f=forecast

In 2002 provincial rankings, BC ends up second in overall provincial government health care spending per capita at $2,515, behind Newfoundland and Labrador at $2,574. As noted elsewhere in this report, BC does very well on health outcome indicators relative to other provinces (i.e. life expectancy, low birth weight infants, and mortality from cancer and cardiovascular disease). However, drawing a causal connection between high provincial government health care spending and health outcomes in BC (and other jurisdictions) is a mistake. For example, a review of health outcomes in Newfoundland and Labrador – the province with the highest per capita provincial government health spending – shows that a correlation between high relative spending and good health outcomes does not necessarily follow. Using the most recent data, Newfoundland and Labrador ranked 10th for life expectancy, the percentage of obese people, and cardiovascular disease mortality, and 9th on cancer mortality. On a more positive note, Newfoundland and Labrador ranked 4th on potential years of life lost.

It's fairly well known that Canada's population is aging. Less well known is that BC must contend with a population that is even older in comparison to other provinces. This exacerbates the problem of funding health care since a disproportionate amount of lifetime health care costs occur in the last year of life. Of added concern is that the Canada Health and Social Transfer allocation formula does not differentiate between relatively young and aging populations, meaning that BC could be disproportionately affected in the future.

As one examines the complex relationship between health care spending and outcomes, it becomes quite clear that a variety of factors come into play, not least the propensity for people within a jurisdiction to make healthy lifestyle choices.

Families and Unattached Individuals with Income Below the After-Tax Low Income Cut-Off, BC and Canada



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

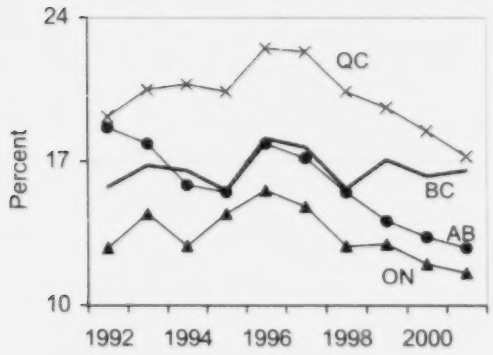
Description

This measure is the ratio of families and unattached individuals with low incomes (after tax) to the total population of families and unattached individuals.

Why it's Important

There are a number of negative outcomes for families experiencing low incomes. People with low income may experience more physical and mental health problems, rely more on charity, attain lower levels of education, or have higher secondary school drop out rates.

Provinces - Low Income Prevalence



Where BC Ranks

By Province	1999 9th	2000 9th	2001 **9th**
1-Year Progress Check	1998-1999 9th	1999-2000 8th	2000-2001 **8th**
Period Progress Rank	1991-1999 8th	1991-2000 8th	1992-2001 **9th**

How Does BC Compare?

In 2001, BC ranked ninth in Canada with 16.6% of families and unattached individuals with incomes below the after-tax low income cut-off level. This was 2.5 percentage points (17.7%) above the Canadian average of 14.1% and better than only one other province, Quebec, which had a ratio of 17.3%. Prince Edward Island had the lowest rate at 10.9%, followed by Ontario at 11.6%, and Saskatchewan at 12.6%.

British Columbia experienced a 5.1% increase in the proportion of people with low income between 1992 and 2001. Prince Edward Island (19.8%) was the only other province with an increase. The number of Canadian families and unattached individuals with incomes below the after-tax LICO fell by 10.8% between 1992 and 2001. The provincial decreases ranged from 6.5% in Nova Scotia to 31.6% in Alberta.

Note: For further discussion of the LICO and related measures, please see the Supplemental Information box on the next page.

Low Income Incidence (Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-Offs – LICOs)

The use of Low Income Cut-Offs as a benchmark can be fairly criticized due to the *relative* nature of the measure. For instance, it is possible for everyone in society to be better off, yet have no reduction in low income, since relatively speaking, the people at the lower end of the spectrum will still be spending a larger portion of their income on the basics of food, clothing, and shelter. Statistics Canada sets LICOs to be the income level at which 54.7% or greater of after-tax income is spent on food, shelter and clothing. The 54.7% line represents the average proportion of income spent on food, shelter and clothing (35% in 1992 over all households) plus 20 percentage points. Statistics Canada also produces the Low Income Measure (LIM), another relative indicator.

An alternative to the *relative* measure is to estimate the cost of a basket of necessities and keep track of the number of people who cannot afford that basket. This approach generates what is usually referred to as *absolute* measures. Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC), in cooperation with a Federal/Provincial/Territorial working group, have developed the Market Basket Measure (MBM). In last year's report, the possibility of replacing LICO with MBM was raised. The change cannot be made this year, or possibly even for several years, because HRDC produced MBM results for only one year. Data will be added to the MBM time series with each annual release of new results.

The table below presents year 2000 results for the Market Basket Measure (MBM) as well as the Low Income Cut-Off – After Tax (LICO-IAT), Low Income Cut-Off – Before Tax (LICO-IBT) and the Low Income Measure – After Tax (LIM-IAT). The MBM generates higher rates of low income incidence than the other measures for almost all groups. While the report that these data come from does not mention BC specifically, it does note that a larger share of the low income population is found in higher cost communities than when the LICO-IAT is used due to how the low income thresholds are derived.

Low Income Incidence in British Columbia, Various Measures, 2000

	MBM	LICO-IAT	LICO-IBT	LIM-IAT
All Persons	20.0	12.4	16.5	12.1
Economic Families 2+	17.2	9.2	12.9	9.8
Two Parent Families with Children	18.5	8.5	10.9	8.5
Female Lone-Parent Families	47.8	27.1	43.8	32.4
Unattached Individuals	31.2	28.4	35.7	23.1

Source: Understanding the 2000 Low Income Statistics Based on the Market Basket Measure, Applied Research Branch, Strategic Policy, Human Resources Development Canada.

British Columbia ranks 9th for low income incidence in 2000 whether the Market Basket Measure or the after tax Low Income Cut-Off is used.

Note: The overall rate for LICO-IAT (the measure we use in Core Target 6) in the above table differs from that reported in the Appendix tables. This is because the "all families" number is used while the above table reports all persons. BC's 2002 rank is the same irrespective of which definition is chosen.

Moving In and Out of Low Income

Canada currently has no official poverty line, a reflection of the lack of agreement over what poverty means, what value judgments are involved and how it should be measured. Indicators such as the "relative" Low Income Cut Off (LICO) and the Low Income Measure (LIM) and "absolute" measures such as the new Market Basket Measure and Basic Needs Lines are frequently used by analysts to study trends in low-income prevalence, and to inform the discussion of income inequity and adequacy issues. In addition to producing the LICO and LIM, Statistics Canada has produced research on the causes of, and moves in and out of, low income as well as why some people remain in low income for several years.

Studies illustrate that those in low-income circumstances consistently share a number of common characteristics. Low-income Canadians and British Columbians are often unattached or in female lone-parent families. Children also are often put at risk of low-income as a result of their family circumstances. In 2001, 35.8% of persons under 18 years of age living in female lone-parent families were considered to be in low-income after tax, versus 7.7% in two-parent families.

For the most part, Canadians enjoy a relatively high level of income mobility. This means that while aggregate numbers of people in low-income remain fairly stable from year to year, the number of individuals who remain in low-income from one period to the next is quite low. However, while income mobility for the population at large is high, members of certain groups show an incidence of persistent low-income that is much higher than average. According to Statistics Canada's *Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID)*, these groups include unattached individuals (especially between the ages of 45 and 59); lone parents with children under 18; recent immigrants to Canada; persons with long-term physical or mental disabilities; and, persons of Aboriginal origin living off reserve (the SLID does not measure persons living on-reserve).

The ability to move out of low income, even among those groups mentioned above, is significantly influenced by a number of factors, the most important being whether there is a strong attachment to paid work. Children and the elderly in low income are considerably less mobile than the population as a whole. Workers under the age of 55 have a 16% chance of moving out of low-income while workers over the age of 55 have only a 6% chance of doing so. University educated workers and professionals similarly have a greater chance of "moving up" than do those with a high-school education or those working in sales and service sectors, due to the lack of transferability or marketability of their skills. Men are more likely to escape low-income than are women. However single women without dependents have a 17% chance of moving out of low-income while lone mothers have only an 8% chance of doing so.

Individual moves into or out of low-income are also commonly related to certain life events. Significant family events, such as marriage, divorce, leaving home or the death of a spouse are frequently associated with a change in low income status. One study reports that roughly 41% of those dropping below the low-income cutoff have experienced a change in family composition within the year. Change in employment status likewise has a profound effect on moves into and out of low-income. While the effect of such changes is not generally as profound, they are much more frequent than changes in family status and therefore have a similar overall effect on income mobility.

Sources: *Persons in Low-Income After Tax*, Statistics Canada, 2003; *The Causes of Persistent Low Income: A Key Barrier to Social Inclusion*, Michael Hatfield, HRDC, 2001; *The Upward Mobility of Low Paid Canadians*, Statistics Canada, 1998; *Crossing the Low Income Line*, Statistics Canada, 1997.

Core Target 6 — Supplemental Information: Citizen Participation

Citizen Participation

British Columbians regularly donate their time, money, and skills to their communities to benefit their fellow citizens. Such "citizen participation" takes many forms, ranging from volunteering at local events and food banks, to providing financial support for medical research or religious organizations, to involvement in community, professional and political organizations.

While essential for community building generally, such activities can be of special importance to BC's low-income residents. Citizen contributions of all types help to provide food, shelter, clothing and a host of other services and resources to those in need. A wide array of groups and organizations likewise work to ensure an advocacy voice for those who may feel disenfranchised. For these reasons the level of citizen participation in a community can be an important factor both in the well-being and the quality of life of low-income residents, and the feeling of "community" shared by all citizens.

The most recent available federal data provides an illustration of how contributions of British Columbians compare to those of other Canadians in three key categories:

Charitable Giving - As demonstrated in the table below British Columbia, along with Quebec, had the lowest donor rate in Canada in 2000 with 74% of citizens making charitable contributions of all types and sizes including money, food, and clothing. However, among those who did participate, contributions were close to the Canadian average.

Volunteering – In recent years, average volunteer participation rates have been falling throughout Canada. At 26% BC's participation rate was the third lowest in Canada in 2000, BC also recorded the second largest provincial decline with participation falling by 6 percentage points from a rate of 32% in 1997. Average annual volunteer hours in BC also fell below the Canadian average in this period.

Civic Participation – Citizen involvement in groups, associations and the political process is key to community building. On this indicator BC was above the Canadian average of 51% participation in organizations and groups, and was one of only three provinces that has experienced an increase in this indictor since 1997.

Highlights from the 2000 National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating

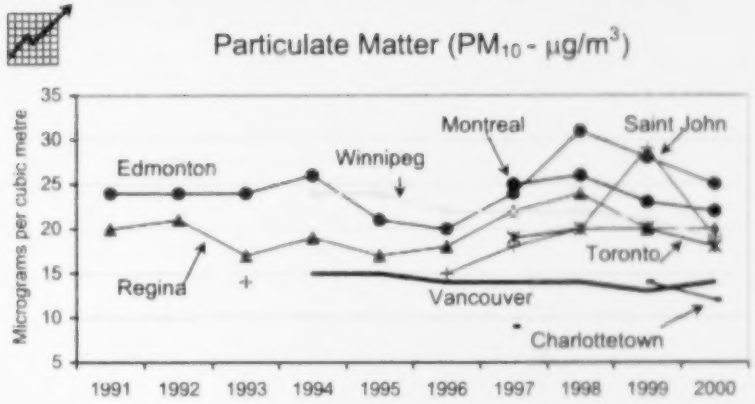
	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NF	Canada
Donor Rate	74	85	83	84	78	74	79	87	86	85	78
Volunteer Rate	26	39	42	36	25	19	29	34	37	31	27
Civic Participation	59	60	61	60	46	41	46	57	59	45	51

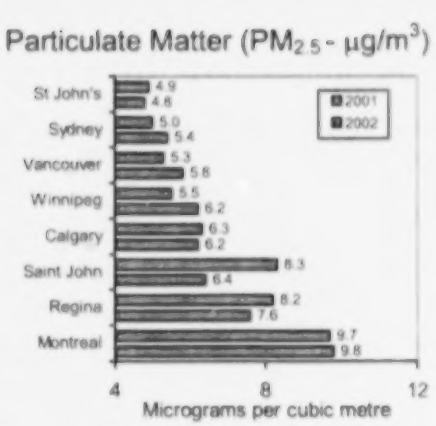
Source: "Caring Canadians, Involved Canadians", Statistics Canada, cat. no. 71-542-XIE.

It is important to note that citizen participation rates are heavily influenced by a variety of factors, partially explaining the inter-provincial variations discussed above. Economic conditions, income levels, income growth, education levels, employment rates and age demographics all vary from province to province and affect individuals' ability and inclination to donate. Similarly, social, religious and community values also effect how citizens choose to spend their free time and their willingness to participate in their communities. Government policies can have an affect on rates of giving, volunteering and participating with programs such as tax credits or school sponsored community service programs all helping to motivate citizens to give of their time, skills and resources.

Source: Caring Canadians, Involved Canadians, Statistics Canada, cat. no. 71-542-XIE.

Performance Indicator 14 Air Quality — Environment, Health and Society





Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Ministry of Water, Land, and Air Protection; Environment Canada.

Description

Air quality is measured by the amount of fine particulate matter in the air. Fine particulates include dust, dirt, liquid droplets and smoke. Many air quality monitors have been measuring fine particulates under 10 microns (PM_{10}), but recent findings have shown that particles 2.5 microns or less ($PM_{2.5}$), pose the greatest health risk. There is a national initiative underway to switch to monitoring $PM_{2.5}$. As such, the best available data for 1992 through 2000 is PM_{10} while the best data for 2001 and subsequent years is $PM_{2.5}$.

Factories, cars, power plants, construction activity, and numerous other man-made sources emit fine particulates. The indicator is measured by individual cities, rather than by province.

Why it's Important

Air quality has direct effects on human health. Fine particulates may affect breathing, aggravate respiratory and cardiovascular disease, alter the body's defense systems and damage lung tissue. Both premature mortality and emergency hospital visits may increase during times of high concentrations of fine particulates.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	2000 2nd *	2001 3rd	2002 3rd
1-Year Progress Check	1999-2000 8th (of 8) *	2000-2001 n/a *	2001-2002 **7th (of 8)**
Period Progress Rank	1991-2000 n/a	1992-2001 n/a	1993-2002 **n/a**

How Does BC Compare?

In general, Vancouver and most other BC cities have significantly better air quality than many cities across Canada. Vancouver ranked third behind St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador and Sydney, Nova Scotia in the concentration of $PM_{2.5}$ particulates in the air in 2002.

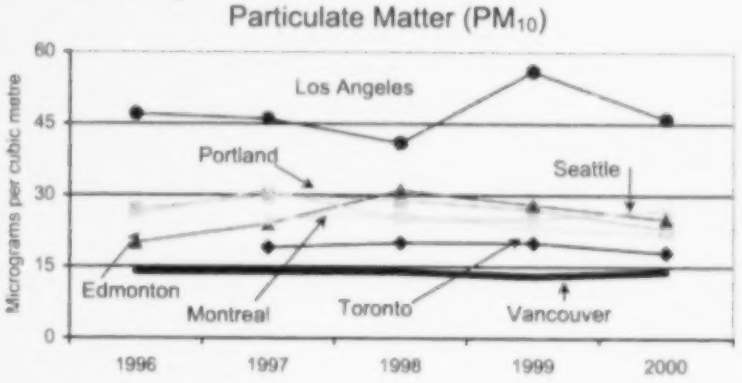
Although Vancouver ranked second behind Charlottetown in 2000 it consistently ranked first among the eight Canadian cities that have PM_{10} data for 1997 through 2000.

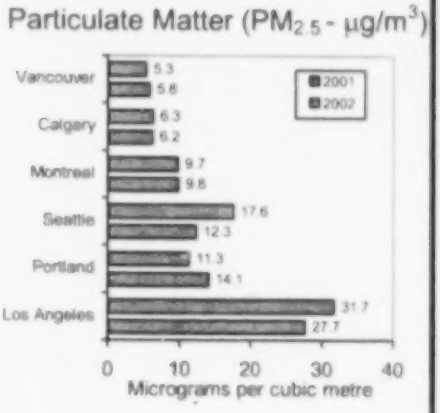
The air quality record of the cities reviewed is mixed whether PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$ standards are used. Vancouver, Winnipeg, Montreal and Sydney show higher $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations in 2002 than in 2001 while Calgary, Regina, Saint John and St. John's have lower concentrations.

Notes: Nationwide air quality data are available for many communities, not just major metropolitan areas. To keep comparisons manageable, the Progress Board has included a major metropolitan area from each province for which data is available. Many monitoring sites in Canada are switching equipment to collect $PM_{2.5}$ data. The Progress Board has switched to reporting this standard as most sites will be collecting this information and will no longer collect PM_{10} information. Toronto data for 2002 is not available because the Ontario Environment Ministry needed to run further tests on the data. *The 2000 rank was based on PM_{10} data.

Performance Indicator 14 — Supplemental Information: US Comparison

Air Quality





Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection; Environment Canada; US Environmental Protection Agency.

Description

Air quality is measured by the amount of fine particulate matter in the air. Fine particulates include dust, dirt, liquid droplets and smoke. These particles can settle in the lungs and make breathing difficult for individuals of all ages, but especially the elderly and those with prevailing cardiovascular problems. Many air quality monitors have been measuring fine particulates under 10 microns (PM_{10}), but recent findings have shown that particles 2.5 microns or less ($PM_{2.5}$), pose the greatest health risk. Both Canada and the US have only recently begun to monitor $PM_{2.5}$. As such, the best available data for 1992 through 2000 is PM_{10} while the best data for 2001 and subsequent years is $PM_{2.5}$.

Where BC Ranks

By Jurisdiction	2000 1st*	2001 1st	2002 **1st**
1-Year Progress Check	1999-2000 6th *	2000-2001 n/a*	2001-2002 **5th**
Period Progress Rank	1991-2000 n/a	1992-2001 n/a	1993-2002 **n/a**

How does BC Compare?

Vancouver had the lowest annual mean concentration of fine particulates ($PM_{2.5}$) in its air in 2002; Los Angeles had the highest. Using the $PM_{2.5}$ standard, Vancouver's air quality deteriorated between 2001 and 2002. Air quality also deteriorated in Montreal and Portland and improved in Calgary, Los Angeles and Seattle.

Notes: Nationwide air quality data are available for many communities, not just major metropolitan areas. To keep comparisons manageable, the Progress Board has included a major metropolitan area from each of the provinces and states included within our supplemental US comparisons. Many monitoring sites in Canada are switching equipment to collect $PM_{2.5}$ data and many sites in the US now collect both PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ data. The Progress Board has switched to reporting the $PM_{2.5}$ standard following the transition in Canadian monitoring. Toronto data for 2002 is not available because the Ontario Environment Ministry is testing the data further. *The 2000 rank was based on PM_{10} data.

Performance Indicator 15 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Environment, Health and Society

Greenhouse Gas Emissions per capita for BC and Canada

Sources: BC Progress Board; Environment Canada.

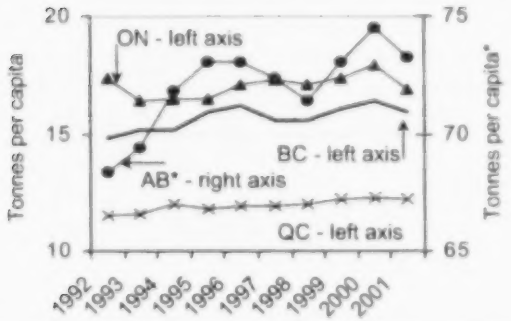
Description

Energy prices, industrial structure, consumption patterns and weather are major influences on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This indicator measures how many tonnes of greenhouse gases are emitted on a per person basis per year. Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, ozone, methane and nitrous oxide.

Why it's Important

Human activities are increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases in the earth's atmosphere.

Provinces - Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Where BC Ranks

By Province	1999	2000	2001
	3rd	3rd	**3rd**
1-Year Progress Check	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
	10th	4th	**5th**
Period Progress Rank	1991-1999	1991-2000	1992-2001
	5th**	4th**	**3rd**

How Does BC Compare?

In 2001, BC's per capita GHG emission levels were third lowest in Canada at 15.9 tonnes, a 7.3% increase from 1992, when emissions were 14.8 tonnes per capita. In 2001, Quebec had the lowest per capita GHG emissions at 12.2 tonnes, while Alberta had the highest at 73.3 tonnes. The Canadian average in 2001 was 23.2 tonnes per capita.

Eight provinces had declines in their per capita greenhouse gas emissions between 2000 and 2001. The largest decline (5.5%) was in Ontario; BC's fell by 2.6%. Newfoundland and Labrador (9.3%) and New Brunswick (11.9%) had fairly large increases.

BC's reliance on "clean" hydroelectric power generation contributes to its favourable ranking relative to most other provinces.

Notes: *Alberta's per capita GHG emissions are the highest in the country. Therefore Alberta's emissions are tracked on the right axis in the above figure. **Does not match the rank in the 2002 Report due to data revisions.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse Gas Emissions, tonnes per capita					
Jurisdiction	2000	Rank (of 28)	Jurisdiction	2000	Rank (of 28)
British Columbia	**16.4**	**23**	Italy	9.5	7
Australia	26.0	28	Japan	10.9	12
Austria	9.8	9	Luxembourg	13.6	18
Belgium	14.9	22	Netherlands	13.6	19
Canada	23.8	26	New Zealand	19.9	25
Czech Republic	14.4	21	Norway	12.3	16
Denmark	12.8	17	Poland	10.0	10
Finland	14.3	20	Portugal	8.3	4
France	9.1	5	Slovak Republic	9.1	6
Germany	12.1	15	Spain	9.7	8
Greece	11.9	14	Sweden	7.8	2
Hungary	8.3	3	Switzerland	7.3	1
Iceland	10.6	11	United Kingdom	11.1	13
Ireland	17.6	24	United States	24.8	27

Sources: Statistics Canada; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Description:
This indicator measures how many tonnes of greenhouse gases are emitted on a per person basis per year. The "six main gases" are included: Carbon Dioxide (CO_2), Methane (CH_4), Nitrous Oxide (N_2O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF_6).

How Does BC Compare?
British Columbia does not perform well on greenhouse gas emissions per capita in relation to Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries. According to 2000 data, BC ranked twenty-third of twenty-eight jurisdictions with per capita emissions of 16.4 tonnes. The three countries with the lowest per capita emissions were: **Switzerland** (7.3 tonnes), **Sweden** (7.8 tonnes) and **Hungary** (8.3 tonnes).

Canada ranked twenty-sixth among OECD countries with per capita emissions of 23.8 tonnes. The only OECD countries that ranked behind Canada were the **United States** (24.8 tonnes per capita) and **Australia** (26.0 tonnes per capita). In 2000, Canada was responsible for 5.0% of the greenhouse gases emitted by the OECD countries that report the necessary data; the United States was responsible for 48.1%.

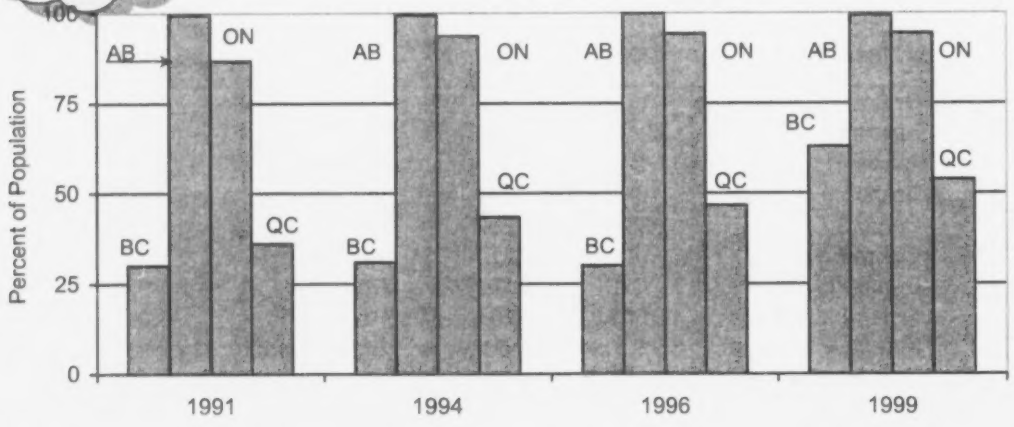
Carbon dioxide (CO_2) represented 82.4% of the greenhouse gases tracked by the United Nations (UN). Worldwide data are not available on the six main gases the UN tracks but they are available for CO_2. In 1999, the ten top emitting countries were responsible for 65% of worldwide reported CO_2 emissions, the same percentage as in 1990. In terms of CO_2, the top five emitting countries in 1999 were: United States (24.4% of world total), China (12.6%), Russian Federation (6.4%), Japan (5.1%) and India (4.8%). Canada ranked eighth with 2.0% of worldwide emissions.

Note: The UN data presented above do not match the Environment Canada data reported elsewhere in this report exactly. The difference is small however (0.15%, on average) and is smaller than the average discrepency between Environment Canada's "sum of provinces" and "Canada" data.

Performance Indicator 16 Wastewater Treatment Environment, Health and Society

Not Updated; see note below

Service by Secondary or Tertiary Wastewater Treatment



Sources: BC Progress Board; Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection; Environment Canada.

Description

This indicator measures the percentage of population served by sewers that have wastewater treatment facilities.

Wastewater is treated in four steps: preliminary and primary treatments filter solid material, secondary treatment removes greater suspended material, and tertiary treatment aims to remove substances such as contaminants.

Why it's Important

The purpose of wastewater treatment is to protect human health and to reduce stress on the receiving environment.

Wastewater consists of human waste and harmful substances such as motor oil, pesticide residue, paint thinner, pharmaceuticals and solvents that threaten human health and ecological balance.

Municipal wastewater is one of the largest sources of pollution in Canadian waters. Wastewater contributes to ecological and human health impacts including algae blooms, fish kills and beach and shellfish area closures.

Substances present in sewage effluent are capable of affecting the endocrine systems of biological organisms. This may result in adverse health effects, possibly including reproductive and immune system dysfunction and neurological disorders.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	1994 7th	1996 8th	1999 **5th**
1-Year Progress Check	1991-1994 4th	1994-1996 10th	1996-1999 **1st**
Period Progress Rank	n/a	n/a	1991-1999 **1st**

How Does BC Compare?

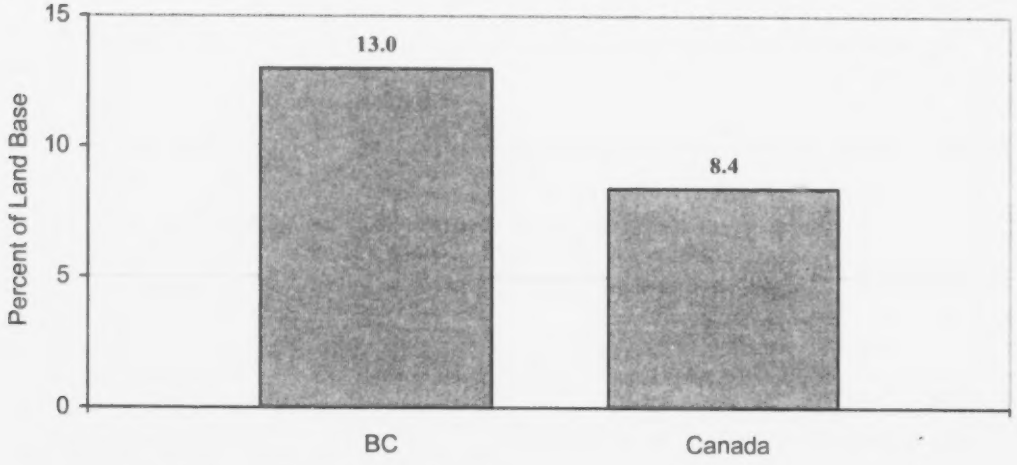
In 1991, 30.0% of BC's population served by sewers had wastewater treatment facilities. By 1999, that figure had increased to 63.0% due to an upgrade of a Lower Mainland plant from primary to secondary treatment. In comparison, over 90% of the population served by sewers in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario had secondary or tertiary wastewater treatment processes.

Generally, provinces discharging sewage into inland waters have a higher percentage of the population served by secondary or tertiary treatment than those discharging sewage into marine waters.

Note: Wastewater treatment data is not available on an annual basis. Data included are based on a survey conducted every three years by Environment Canada; new data should be available in the Spring of 2004.

Performance Indicator 17 Protected Areas — Environment, Health and Society

Protected Areas* for BC and Canada, 2003

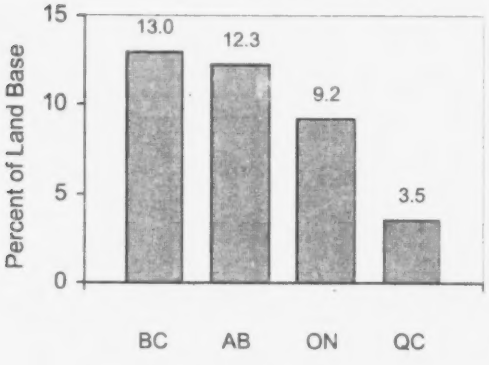


Sources: BC Progress Board; WWF Canada.

Description

This indicator measures the overall percentage of a jurisdiction's land base that is protected from development. Protected areas are classified under IUCN (World Conservation Union) classification I, II, III – which does not allow resource extraction.

Provinces - Protected Areas



Why it's Important

Areas classified as protected are shielded from resource extraction or human activity that results in long term or large-scale impacts on the land's natural character. Such areas are also maintained as a "stock" of the land-base for heritage, aesthetic, biodiversity and other preservation values.

Where BC Ranks**

By Province (2003) – **1st (1st)**

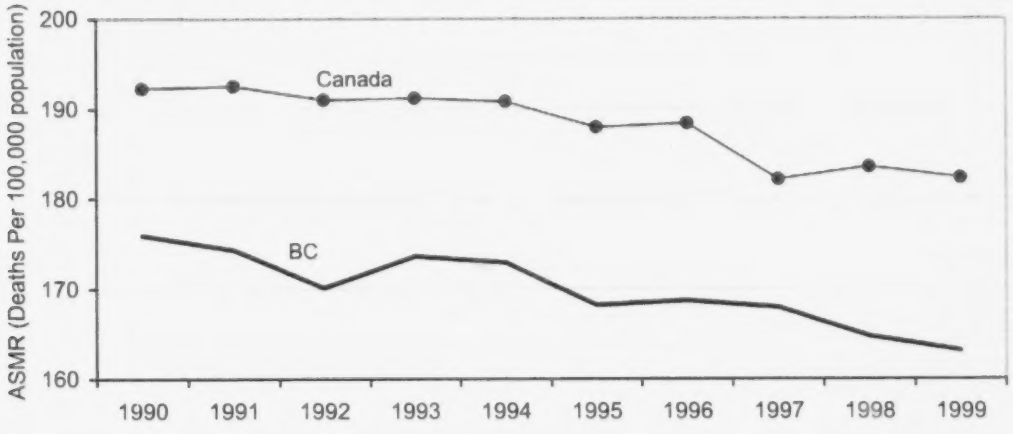
How Does BC Compare?

In 2003, BC ranks first in Canada for the percentage of the land base protected from industrial activity, at 13.0%. Alberta ranks second with 12.3% of its land base protected. Prince Edward Island ranks tenth among the provinces at 2.6%.

Notes: *These values are different from those reported in the 2002 Report because there is a new set of data available for this indicator which more closely aligns with the Progress Board's data requirements. See Appendix B for more information. The BC government reports a ratio of 12.5% while the WWF report 13.0%; the discrepancy is due to the Central Coast Protection areas managed by the Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management. **The 1-Year Progress Check and Period Progress Rank are left out because the data set is not complete enough to allow their inclusion.

Performance Indicator 18 Cancer Mortality Environment, Health and Society

Cancer Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population, BC and the Canadian Average



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

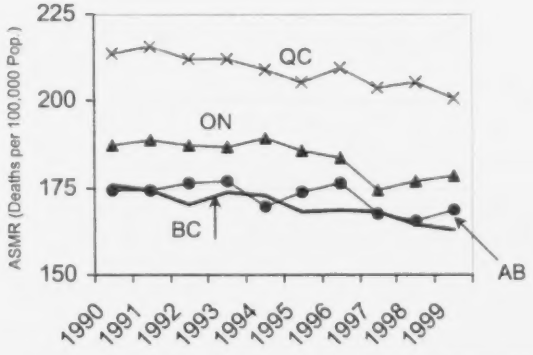
Description

Cancer is a disease in which abnormal cells form in human organs or tissue and grow to form a tumor. Two-thirds of all cancers are caused by a person's lifestyle, such as diet, physical activity, drinking and smoking habits. This indicator provides insight about the health related lifestyle choices made by people within a jurisdiction.

Why it's Important

Cancer is one of the leading causes of death in Canada. Health Canada estimates that there will be as many as 65,300 cancer deaths in 2001.

Provinces - Cancer Mortality



Approximately 40% of men and 35% of women will develop cancer. Fully 25% of men and 20% of women will die of cancer. Tobacco use is the leading cause of cancer deaths (30%) and is responsible for approximately 85% of lung cancer cases. Skin cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer in Canada with approximately 60,000 cases diagnosed every year*.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	1997 3rd	1998 1st	1999 **1st**
1-Year Progress Check	1996-1997 9th	1997-1998 1st	1998-1999 **6th**
Period Progress Rank	1991-1997 4th	1991-1998 1st **	1991-1999 **1st**

How Does BC Compare?

In 1999, approximately 163 people per 100,000 died from cancer in BC. This was the lowest rate in Canada, and 11.8% below the Canadian average of 182 people per 100,000. BC saw a 7.3% drop from its 1990 mortality rate of 176; this was the second largest decline in Canada. The Canadian average declined by 5.2% since 1990.

Notes: *Cancer, Health Canada, 2001 (http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/english/diseases/cancer.html). ** Does not match 2001 Report due to data revisions.

Mortality from Cardiovascular Disease

Cardiovascular disease (heart disease and stroke) is the leading reason for hospitalization for men and women (excluding childbirth). Cardiovascular disease is the cause of death of over one-third of Canadians. It not only affects the elderly but is also the third leading cause of premature death under age 75. Heart disease has a major impact on an individual's quality of life, including chronic pain or discomfort, activity restriction, disability, and unemployment.

British Columbia has the lowest mortality rate from cardiovascular disease in Canada at 206 people per 100,000 population in 1999. This is 6.6% below the next lowest rate, found in Quebec and 30.0% lower than the highest rate in the country, found in Newfoundland and Labrador. British Columbia also had the lowest rate in 1990 and had the fourth largest decrease in cardiovascular disease mortality in the country between 1990 and 1999. The rate in BC dropped by 18.7%, roughly in line with the Canadian average, but less than decreases in Quebec (24.3%), Nova Scotia (23.3%), and Prince Edward Island (20.5%).

Statistics Canada has not updated the inter-provincial mortality data, however, more up-to-date BC-specific information is available from BC's Vital Statistics Agency. Vital stats data for BC shows that the improving trend seen in the 1990 through 1999 period has continued. From a starting point of 201.8* deaths per 100,000 standard population in 1999, the rate dropped by 8.4% to 184.8 in 2000, by 2.1% to 181.0 in 2001 and by 4.0% to 173.8 in 2002. The overall change from 1999 through 2002 is a decrease in the age standardized mortality rate of 13.9%.

Mortality Rates for Cardiovascular Disease (per 100,000 population, age standardized)

	1990	1995	1999	1999 Rank	Percent Change 1990 - 1999	Rank for Percent Change 1990 - 1999
BC	**253**	**226**	**206**	**1**	**(18.7)**	**4**
AB	261	247	233	6	(11.0)	10
SK	272	242	230	5	(15.4)	6
MB	269	274	238	7	(11.6)	9
ON	276	254	227	4	(17.9)	5
QC	291	257	220	2	(24.3)	1
NB	281	267	243	9	(13.5)	8
NS	295	269	226	3	(23.3)	2
PE	305	283	242	8	(20.5)	3
NF	343	313	293	10	(14.3)	7
Canada	277	253	225	n/a	(18.9)	n/a

Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

The general term cardiovascular disease includes all diseases of the circulatory system including acute myocardial infarction, ischemic heart disease, valvular heart disease, peripheral vascular disease, arrhythmias, high blood pressure and stroke.

Notes: This exposition was compiled with text from various areas of Health Canada's website. *This does not match the data from Statistics Canada exactly because of adjustments that Statistics Canada makes to ensure interprovincial comparability; BC Vital Stats is the original source for the data.

Health Risk Factors

Cancer and heart disease account for the deaths of well over half of all Canadians, and are by far the largest threat to the life expectancy and well-being of British Columbians. Public concern is often captured by previously unheard of diseases and health scares such as SARS, West Nile, Ebola and Hanta Viruses, and Mad Cow Disease. While new diseases certainly deserve the attention of the public and medical community to curb their spread, relative impacts should be kept in perspective. For example, the roughly 1,300 deaths attributed to cancer weekly in Canada contrast starkly with the 17 people killed by the West Nile Virus in Ontario in 2002, the 129 people killed in Britain by Mad Cow disease since 1996, or even with the global SARS toll during 2003.

Leading Mortality Causes

Cancer is the leading cause of death in Canada and British Columbia, accounting for the deaths over one quarter, or 27.5%, of British Columbians annually. Despite absolute declines in death rates in recent decades mortality numbers are still high. At some point in their lifetime approximately 41% of Canadian men and 38% of women will develop cancer. Although cancer continues to affect primarily the elderly, particularly men, it is the leading cause of premature death in Canada and is responsible for almost 30% of total years of life lost.

Cardiovascular related diseases are the second leading cause of mortality in British Columbia and across the country, accounting for 25% of the province's deaths. Cardiovascular diseases are also the leading reason for hospitalization for both men and women (excluding childbirth). However, British Columbians currently have the lowest rate of cardiovascular disease in the country, a full 6.6% below second ranked Quebec and a full 30.0% below Newfoundland and Labrador, the highest in the country.

Leading Health Risk Factors

Just as attention is sometimes diverted away from the most vital threats to our health, so too are basic health risk factors often overlooked or given scant attention. New research is constantly pointing to several underlying factors that increase the risk of developing a variety of different diseases, most importantly BC's biggest killers – cardiovascular disease and cancer.

Obesity is a leading risk factor in numerous diseases and poses a significant risk to the health of British Columbians. Although British Columbians are relatively active – it posted the lowest rate of obesity in Canada with 27% in 2000/01 vs. the 32% national average – the number of obese people in the province increased at a rate of 5.7% between 1994/95 and 2000/01, below the Canadian average but faster than three other provinces. Obesity is now also being linked with increased risk of other diseases including diabetes, high blood pressure, elevated plasma cholesterol and, most recently, cancer. A recent U.S. study indicates that a Body Mass Index (BMI) – calculated as weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in meters) over 40 is associated with a death rate from all cancers combined that is 52% higher in men and 62% higher in women than that of the general population.

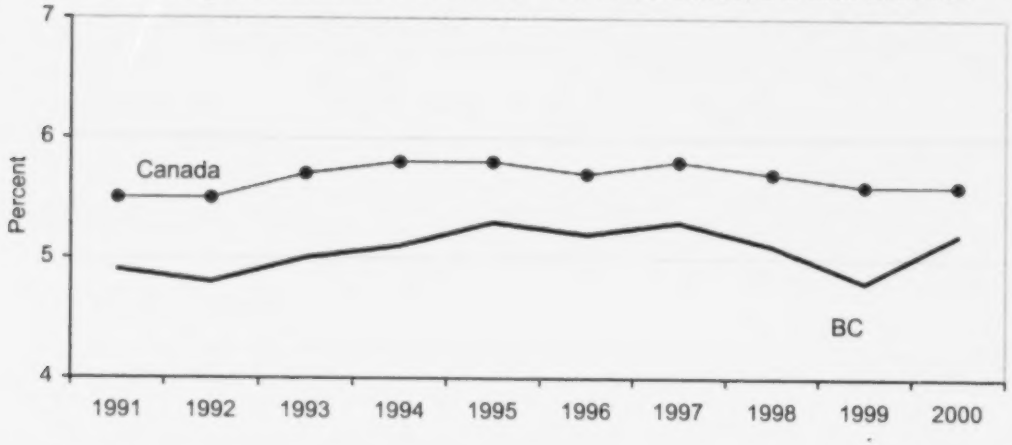
Smoking has similarly long been recognized as a leading risk factor in diseases including cancer, heart disease, vascular disease, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, pneumonia, chronic bowel disease, osteoporosis, thyroid disease, and fertility problems in men and women. Health Canada reports the average smoker will die eight years earlier than a similar non-smoker. At 17% British Columbia had the lowest portion of population 15 years of age and older that smoked in 2002. Although this is well below Canada's highest rate of 27% in Quebec, smoking continues to be a substantial factor affecting BC's health care system and performance.

While various studies illustrate the link between risk factors and disease, other studies show a relationship between **exercise** and reductions in rates of certain cancers, cardiovascular diseases and other health problems in both men and women. Given high heart disease and cancer mortality rates, it is evident that leading risk factors, such as obesity and smoking, deserve increased attention if BC hopes to retain its admirable health care performance.

Sources:	
BC Vital Statistics Agency;	BC Stats, Statistics Canada;
Canadian Cancer Statistics, 2002, www.cancer.ca;	BC Stats, Statistics Canada;
Canadian Cancer Statistics, 2002, www.cancer.ca;	New England Journal of Medicine, April 24, 2003;
	The Facts About Tobacco, Health Canada, 2003.

Performance Indicator 19 Low Birth Weight Environment, Health and Society

Low Weight Births as a Percent of Total Live Births, BC and Canada

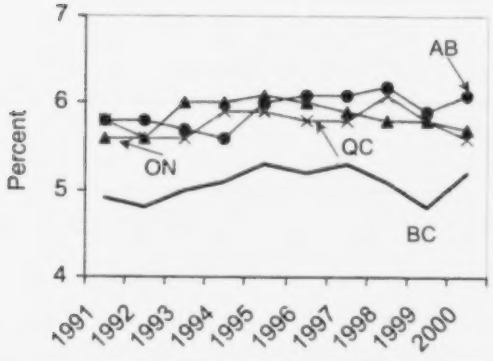


Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

Description

Newborns weighing less than 2,500 grams are considered to be low birth weight infants. This indicator is the number of live births where birth weight was less than 2,500 grams expressed as a percentage of total live births. Factors that contribute to low birth weight are socio-economic status, social support, stress and personal habits. This indicator serves as a proxy for a jurisdiction's overall social condition.

Provinces - Low Weight Births



Why it's Important

Low birth weight newborns have a substantially higher rate of post birth illness and death. In addition, long-term health problems, lower IQ and academic achievement, increased disabilities and hospitalization rates are associated with low birth weight.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	1998 2nd	1999 1st	2000 **5th**
1-Year Progress Check	1997-1998 3rd*	1998-1999 3rd	1999-2000 **10th**
Period Progress Rank	1991-1998 4th*	1991-1999 3rd	1991-2000 **10th**

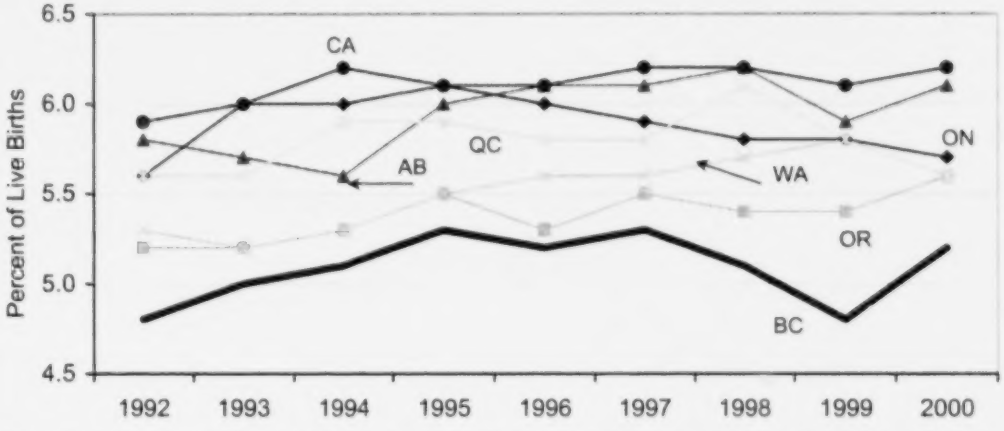
How Does BC Compare?

In 2000, British Columbia ranked fifth** in Canada with 5.2% of all live births weighing less than 2,500 grams. This compares favourably with the Canadian average of 5.6%. BC's low weight birth rate was 5.1, on average, between 1991 and 2000, the second lowest average in the country.

British Columbia held either first, second or third place among the provinces over the period 1991 through 1999.

Notes: * Does not match the rank in the 2002 Report due to data revisions. ** British Columbia's rate has increased in recent years but a recent report from the Provincial Health Officer, *A Review of Infant Mortality in British Columbia*, finds that recent increases are a chance variation in the long term declining trend.

Low Birth Weight



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada; US Department of Health and Human Services.

Description:

Newborns weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) are classified as low birth weight infants. The factors that might contribute to a low birth weight baby include socio-economic status, social support, stress and personal habits. Low birth weight babies are prone to higher rates of illness and have a higher probability of hospitalization, future health problems and disabilities. This indicator serves as a proxy for the overall social condition of a province or state.

Where BC Ranks

By Jurisdiction	1998 1st	1999 1st	2000 **1st**
1-Year Progress Check	1997-1998 1st	1998-1999 1st	1999-2000 **7th**
Period Progress Rank	1993-1998 4th	1993-1999 1st	1993-2000 **7th**

How Does BC Compare?

Despite having the largest 1999 to 2000 deterioration in its low birth weight rate, BC had the lowest incidence of low birth weight infants of the seven jurisdictions reviewed in 2000. BC's low birth weight rate was below the rates seen in the other provinces and states in every year between 1992 and 2000. In fact, BC's peak low birth weight ratio (5.3% in 1995 and 1997) is below the lowest rates seen in most other jurisdictions reviewed.

Oregon's average (1992 through 2000) low birth weight ratio is only 5.7% higher than BC's, while California's is 20.1% higher than in BC.

On average, between 1992 and 2000, 5.1% of live births in BC had a birth weight below 2,500 grams. The average in the three other provinces examined was between 5.8% and 5.9% of live births and, in California, the average was 6.1%.

Low Birth Weight

Low Birth Weight Rate, Most Recent Data From 1995 through 2000, percent

Jurisdiction	Most Recent Data Available	Rank (of 29)	Jurisdiction	Most Recent Data Available	Rank (of 29)
British Columbia	**5**	**5**	Korea	n/a	N/a
Australia	7	17	Luxembourg	4	1
Austria	7	17	Mexico	9	27
Belgium	8	24	Netherlands	n/a	n/a
Canada	6	7	New Zealand	6	7
Czech Republic	6	7	Norway	5	5
Denmark	6	7	Poland	6	7
Finland	6	7	Portugal	7	17
France	6	7	Slovak Republic	7	17
Germany	7	17	Spain	6	7
Greece	7	17	Sweden	4	1
Hungary	9	27	Switzerland	6	7
Iceland	4	1	Turkey	15	29
Ireland	4	1	United Kingdom	8	24
Italy	6	7	United States	8	24
Japan	7	17			

Sources: Statistics Canada; Human Development Report 2003, United Nations.

Description:
Infants which weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth are considered to have low birth weight. The ratio above represents the number of low birth weight infants as a percent of total live births. The data are the most recent available from the period 1995 through 2000.

How Does BC Compare?
British Columbia performs well on the low birth weight rate in relation to OECD countries. According to the most recent data available, BC tied **Norway** for fifth rank with a low birth weight rate of 5%*, behind the four countries that tied for first place with a rate of 4% (Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg and Sweden). **Canada** ranked seventh in the OECD with a low birth weight rate of 6%; many of the countries in the OECD report a 6% low birth weight rate.

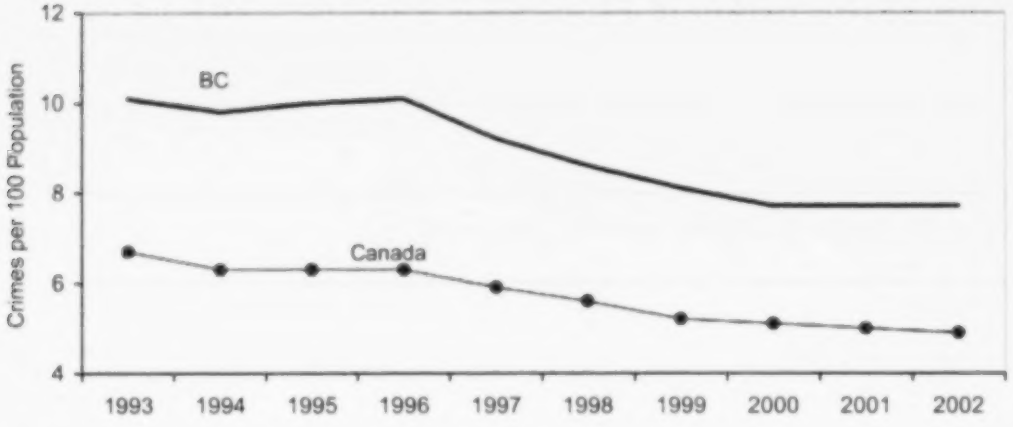
Turkey ranked last among OECD countries with a low birth weight rate of 15% and is the only OECD country with a rate above 10%. After Turkey, **Mexico** and **Hungary** have the highest rates in the OECD – 9%.

Several low income countries have low birth weight rates above 20%. According to UN data, **Yemen** and **Bangladesh** have the highest rates at 26% and 30%, respectively.

Note: *The international data is reported at a lower level of certainty than the Canadian data. Therefore, the Canadian data in the above comparison are rounded to be consistent with the UN data.

Performance Indicator 20 Personal and Property Crime Environment, Health and Society

Personal and Property Crime Rate for BC and Canada



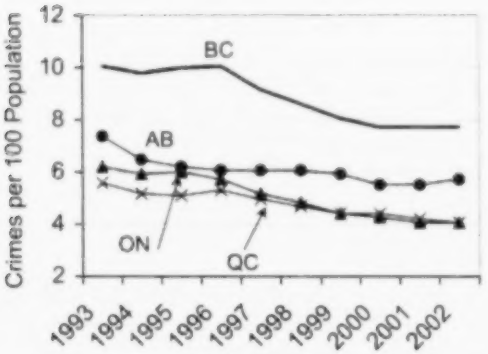
Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

Description

Personal crime includes those offenses in the Criminal Code known to police that deal with the application or threat of application of force to a person, including homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual assault, robbery and abduction.

Property crime includes incidents known to police involving unlawful acts with the intent of gaining property but don't involve the threat or use of violence, (e.g. theft, breaking and entering, fraud and possession of stolen goods).

Provinces - Crime Rate



Why it's Important

The crime rate is both a reflection of community safety and security and an indicator of other social and economic problems. It can reflect a lack of employment opportunities, inadequate education or social dysfunction. Crime is costly to society, both from individual and community perspectives.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	2000 10th	2001 9th*	2002 **10th**
1-Year Progress Check	1999-2000 3rd	2000-2001 8th*	2001-2002 **7th**
Period Progress Rank	1991-2000 5th	1992-2001 6th	1993-2002 **4th**

How Does BC Compare?

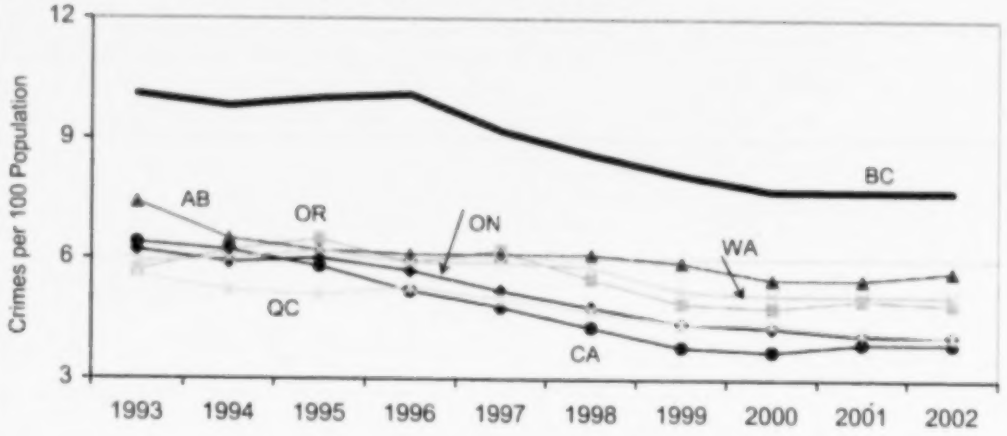
The crime rate in BC has fallen from 10.1 crimes per 100 people in 1993 to 7.7 crimes per 100 people in 2002, a 23.1% decrease. Only two other provinces (Ontario and Quebec) saw larger decreases over this time period.

BC had the highest crime rate of any province in every year between 1993 and 2000. On average, between 1993 and 2002, BC had the highest property crime rate and the third highest personal crime rate among the provinces.

Notes: The data in the "Provinces" figure presented above do not match the data in the 2002 Report. There were no other problems in the 2002 Report related to this error. *Does not match rank in 2002 Report due to data revisions.

Performance Indicator 20 Supplemental Information: US Comparison

Personal and Property Crime Rate



Sources: BC Progress Board; Statistics Canada; US Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Description:

The personal (violent) and property crime rate is based on the number of reported crimes per 100 people. Personal (violent) crime includes all degrees of murder, rape, robbery and assault. Property crime includes burglary, theft and arson.

A crime rate that is higher relative to another jurisdiction sends a signal that one is at a higher probability of being the victim of a crime. Also, a higher crime rate results in a perceived decline in social condition.

Where BC Ranks

By Jurisdiction	2000 7th	2001 7th	2002 **7th**
1-Year Progress Check	1999-2000 2nd	2000-2001 4th*	2001-2002 **5th**
Period Progress Rank	1991-2000 5th	1992-2001 5th	1993-2002 **5th**

How Does BC Compare?

British Columbia has the highest crime rate per 100 people among the provinces and states reviewed. In fact, BC had the highest crime rate in every year examined; BC's rate was between 35.0% and 65.2% higher than the next highest jurisdiction between 1993 and 2002.

The overall crime rate fell between 1993 and 2002 in every jurisdiction reviewed. The largest decline was in California (38.8%) and the smallest was in Washington State (13.8%). British Columbia's decline was the fourth largest at 23.1%.

In 2002, Ontario recorded the highest ratio of personal crime to combined personal and property crime (20.4%) among the jurisdictions reviewed. Only 6.0% of Oregon's crimes were violent in nature, compared to BC's 15.6%.

Note: * Does not match the rank in the 2002 Report due to data revision.

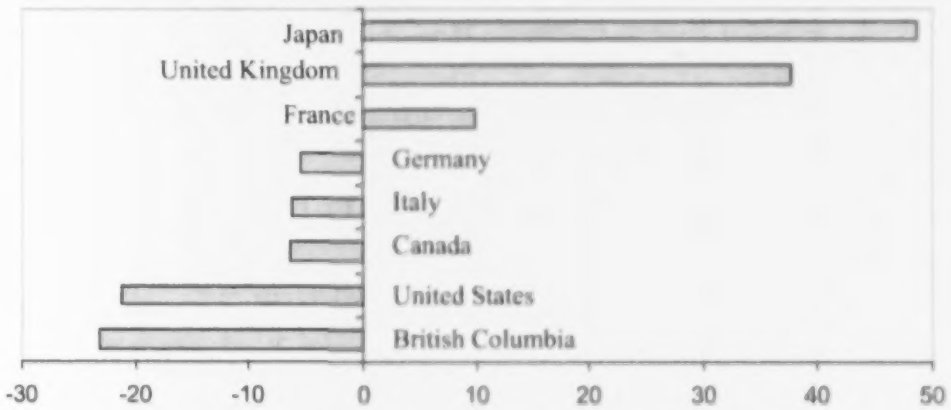
NEW

Performance Indicator 20 Supplemental Information: International Crime Rates

Crime Rate Changes in the G7

British Columbia had a large drop in it's overall crime rate between 1995 and 2001. The rate per 100,000 population for all Criminal Code offenses dropped by 23.2% from 14,899 in 1995 to 11,447 in 2001*. The United States also saw a large decrease in its overall crime rate over this period (21.2%). Canada, Italy and Germany had decreases ranging from 5.4% to 6.4%. Japan, the United Kingdom and France had increases, ranging from 9.9% to 48.7% between 1995 and 2001.

Change In Overall Crime Rate, 1995-2001



Percent Change in Crime Rate (per 100,000 population), 1995 - 2001

Overall Crime Rate per 100,000 population			
	1995	2001	1995 - 2001 Percentage Change
British Columbia	**14,899**	**11,447**	**(23.2)**
Canada	9,163	8,573	(6.4)
France	6,317	6,941	9.9
Germany	8,179	7,736	(5.4)
Italy	3,994	3,748	(6.1)
Japan	1,486	2,210	48.7
United Kingdom	7,206	9,928	37.8
United States	5,278	4,161	(21.2)
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada; INTERPOL			

Notes: *These numbers do not match those reported elsewhere in this report because these data include "Other Criminal Code" statistics in addition to the Violent and Property Crime totals presented in Performance Indicator 20.

Top Five Crime Jurisdictions In Canada and the United States

Crime is an important concern for British Columbia's citizens. While crime reports often dominate discourse for "shock" and "human interest" reasons, crime also has serious physical, emotional, economic and social impacts. In addition to policing and security costs, medical bills, missed work, lost property, insurance costs and pain and suffering represent costs of crime.

Patterns of crime in Canada are characteristic of those seen in many developed countries. As a nation develops, the ratio of property crime to violent crime increases. Rates of property crime rise with the level of economic development and a nation's GDP per capita, while violent crime is inversely related to these same indicators. Property crime now makes up the vast majority of most developed countries' crime rates, with theft and break and enter by far the most prevalent. As a result, while Canadians today are much more likely to be the victims of a crime than 30 years ago, they are relatively less likely to be the victims of a violent crime. And despite decades of crime rate growth, rates across Canada have been falling since 1992.

High and Low Crime Jurisdictions, Canadian Provinces & US States, 2002

	Crime Index (Violent and Property) per 100,000 population	Violent Crime per 100,000 population	Property Crime per 100,000 population
5 Highest Crime Jurisdictions			
District of Columbia	8,022	1,633	6,389
British Columbia	**7,745**	**1,211**	**6,534**
Saskatchewan	7,612	1,841	5,771
Manitoba	6,595	1,638	4,957
Arizona	6,386	553	5,833
5 Lowest Crime Jurisdictions			
New Hampshire	2,220	161	2,059
South Dakota	2,279	177	2,101
North Dakota	2,406	78	2,328
West Virginia	2,515	234	2,281
Maine	2,656	108	2,548

Sources: BC Stats, Statistics Canada, US Federal Bureau of Investigation.

BC's overall (combined personal and property) crime rate is the second highest amongst all North American jurisdictions at 7,745 crimes per 100,000 population, surpassed only by the District of Columbia, based on 2002 data. This rate is significantly above the Canadian average crime rate of 4,950. BC's property crime rate is the highest in North America at 6,534 crimes per 100,000 citizens. The province's violent crime rate is fourth among the jurisdictions in question.

While revealing, it is important to recognize that rates are based on crimes which are both reported to, and recorded by, police. For some crimes, especially violent crimes including assault and sexual assault, surveys of victims indicate they report crimes in as few as ten percent of cases. And, in jurisdictions where citizens fear retribution from perpetrators or police indifference the likelihood of reporting crimes – and therefore the recorded crime rate – will decrease. Victimization studies and population surveys, while more difficult to execute, can be more effective than reported crime statistics in determining actual crime rates.

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Appendices

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A. Board Members, Staff, and Advisory Group Members

Board Members and Staff

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President & CEO
Black Press Inc.

Past Chair:

Mr. David Emerson
President & CEO
Canfor Corp.

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Mr. Alex A. Campbell
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Mr. Herman Driediger
CEO
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Ms. Eva Kwok
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Ms. Jill Leversage
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Corporate and Investment Banking
TD Securities Inc.

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Yahoo! Inc.

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Northern Drugs Ltd.

Mr. Jim Pattison
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President & Vice-Chancellor
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Mr. Tim McEwan
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Mr. Joel Emes
Senior Analyst

Ms. Monica Jang
Administrative Coordinator

Advisory Group Members

Mr. Jock Finlayson
Executive Vice President - Policy
Business Council of British Columbia

Mr. Helmut Pastrick
Chief Economist
Credit Union Central of British Columbia

Dr. Rick Harris
Telus Professor of Economics
Simon Fraser University

B. Methodology

Core Targets and Performance Indicators: Benchmarking Framework

To implement the benchmarking framework that forms the core of this report it is necessary to create statistical measures of the goals and their determinants. The goals are defined in terms of **core target indicators**, and the determinants of these core targets are termed **performance indicators**. Changes in the latter have implications for trends in the core target indicators.

Over the course of the fall of 2001, BC Progress Board staff engaged in an iterative process with the Board itself and its Economic Advisory Group (see Appendix A) to arrive at an array of suitable core target and performance indicators. For measures of environment, health and society, staff consulted with knowledgeable government officials. Following feedback on the 2001 and 2002 reports, the Progress Board has made some minor adjustments. To the extent possible, the selection of core target and performance indicators was conducted in accordance with the following criteria:

- The measures must provide timely cross-jurisdictional comparisons;
- The measures must represent an unbiased reporting of the condition (that is, they should be based on neutral and credible third party information);
- The measures should be consistent through time and across jurisdictions; and,
- Generally, the measures must not be collinear with other variables (that is, they should not simply replicate information presented in another measure).

An additional consideration governing the selection of measures for inclusion in the benchmarking exercise continues to be the Board's desire to keep the number of indicators small enough to make the exercise manageable and relatively easy to understand. The set of measures comprised of "*core targets*" and "*performance indicators*" that formed the body of the initial benchmarking report will be tracked from year to year.

To provide an indication of how BC compares with other jurisdictions as well as vis-à-vis its own past performance, we have organized the indicators in this report into three ***"Progress Measures"***:

- ***Rank by Province*** – assesses BC's standing or performance relative to other jurisdictions in the most recent year for which data is available for the indicator. Each jurisdiction is given an ordinal ranking from "best" to "worst" with 1 signifying the best;

- ***One Year Progress Check*** – provides a rank based on progress (or rate of change) recorded during the most recent year for which data is available relative to the previous year. Each jurisdiction is again given an ordinal ranking from "best" to "worst"; and,

- ***Period Progress Rank*** – provides a rank based on progress experienced in each jurisdiction over a longer time period (the average annual rate of progress over the period). Each jurisdiction is again ranked from "best" to "worst" using an ordinal rank with 1 for the best progress.

Supplemental US Comparisons: Benchmarking Framework

To provide an indication of how BC compares with US jurisdictions, the report contains supplemental information on seven jurisdictions: BC, Alberta, Quebec, Ontario, Washington, Oregon and California. Here too, the data is organized around three ***Progress Measures***:

- ***Rank by Jurisdiction*** – assesses BC's performance relative to other jurisdictions in the most recent year for which data is available for the indicator. Each jurisdiction is given an ordinal ranking from "best" to "worst" with 1 signifying the best among the seven jurisdictions reviewed in this part of the report;

- ***One Year Progress Check*** – provides a rank based on progress (or the rate of change) experienced in the most recent year for which data is available relative to the previous year. Each jurisdiction is again given an ordinal ranking from "best" to "worst"; and,

- ***Period Progress Rank*** – provides a rank based on progress experienced in each jurisdiction over a longer time period (the average annual rate of progress over the period). Each jurisdiction is again ranked from "best" to "worst" using an ordinal rank with 1 for the best progress.

One of the difficulties with comparing performance between Canada and the United States is that economic activity is measured in the two countries' respective national currencies. To compare economic performance it is necessary to convert the data into a common currency – whether US or Canadian dollars.

Two measures of the exchange rate are often employed to convert indicators into a common currency. The first is the actual market exchange rate. The second involves using what is known as a Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) exchange rate. Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) are the rates of currency conversion that eliminate the differences in price levels between countries. Per capita volume indices based on PPP converted data reflect only differences in the volume of goods and services produced.

International Performance Indicators

As Canada is a member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) it is relatively easy to get consistent data for Canada and the other member countries. Comparing British Columbia's performance introduces some challenges, but none that cannot be dealt with.

The basic approach for data in this section is to start with the OECD data and adjust the BC data to match it. This produces data that does not match data reported in the main benchmarking section because of differences in base years (usually 1995 for international data vs. 1997 for BC data) and base currencies (US dollars is the standard for international comparisons while Canadian dollars are used elsewhere in this report). We convert to the OECD standard so that we only need to make adjustments to the BC and Canadian data rather than to the entire OECD dataset. The differences between Canadian (and therefore BC) data as reported by Statistics Canada and Canadian data as reported by the OECD are small once base year and currency differences have been factored out.

Within the basic approach there are two alternative methods that produce reasonable results. One, we determine the differences between Canadian data as reported by Statistics Canada and as reported by OECD, then adjust the Statistics Canada data to match the OECD definition (to ensure comparability) and finally, adjust the BC data (in the same manner as the Canadian data was adjusted) to match the OECD definition. The example on the following page employs this technique. Two, we determine the differences between Canadian data as reported by Statistics Canada and as reported by OECD, then adjust the Statistics Canada data to match the OECD definition (to ensure comparability) and finally, estimate BC's international position based on its position within Canada. This method is used when adjustments to the BC data are not possible.

The most recent data available is incorporated into this volume. In cases where OECD databases do not yet reflect recent Statistics Canada updates, the OECD series is updated with the current Statistics Canada data.

The following page contains a detailed example of the steps involved in converting BC data to match OECD data.

Detailed Example: The Road to Real GDP per capita (OECD method)

Data

BC's 2001 population (SC): 4,096,000
Canada's 2001 population (SC): 31,082,000
Canada's 2001 population (OECD): 31,082,000
OECD price deflator for Canada (to convert different countries' nominal data to a real [1995] base): 1.09243
1995 OECD PPP rate for Canada (to convert from local to US dollars): 1.1826
BC's 2001 nominal GDP (SC): $130,859 (millions)
Canada's 2001 nominal GDP (SC): $1,092,246 (millions)
Canada's 2001 nominal GDP (OECD): $1,075,576 (millions)
BC's 2001 nominal GDP less FISIM (SC): $127,990 (millions)
Canada's 2001 nominal GDP less FISIM (SC): $1,075,576 (millions)

Difference in Canadian GDP as reported by Statistics Canada and by the OECD

Difference: 16,670 (millions) - attributable to the fact that the OECD does not include "financial services indirectly measured (FISIM)". FISIM are imputations made for services provided by financial intermediaries for which they make no specific charge.

Calculations

Canada's 2001 real GDP per capita (OECD): $26,786 (1995 prices and PPPs - $US)

Canada's 2001 real GDP per capita (estimated using OECD method): $26,786 (1995 prices and PPPs - $US)

$$\$26{,}786 = \left[\frac{\$1{,}075{,}576{,}000{,}000}{1.1826}\right] \times \left[\frac{1}{1.09243 \times 31{,}082{,}000}\right]$$

BC's 2001 real GDP per capita (estimated using OECD method): $24,187 (1995 prices and PPPs - $US)

$$\$24{,}187 = \left[\frac{\$127{,}990{,}000{,}000}{1.1826}\right] \times \left[\frac{1}{1.09243 \times 4{,}096{,}000}\right]$$

Additions and Changes

Below is a list of the additions and changes to the 2003 benchmarking Report relative to the 2002 Report released in December 2002. Throughout the report, there are technical notes outlining specific changes and alterations to individual indicators.

Additions to the 2003 Reporting Structure Relevant to Volume I:

- Topic Boxes on the following subjects are included in Volume I of the 2003 Benchmarking Report:
  - Further Discussion of Measurement for Core Targets 1 & 2
  - A Primer on BC's Relative Population Growth
  - Investment Promotion
  - Regulatory Burden
  - Reading, Mathematics and Science Literacy Scores
  - Venture Capital
  - Technology Transfer and Patents
  - Limitations of Environmental Data
  - Moving In and Out of Low Income
  - Citizen Participation
  - Health Risk Factors
  - Crime Rate Changes in the G7
  - Top Five North American Crime Jurisdictions
- Further, the Topic Boxes that remain from last years' Report have been updated and, in some cases, almost entirely rewritten to incorporate new information
- International comparisons between BC and Canada and the other Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries on the following topics are included:
  - Core Target 1: Economic Growth
  - Core Target 3: Jobs
  - Performance Indicator 3: Exports
  - Performance Indicator 9: Gross Fixed Capital Formation
  - Performance Indicator 12: Research and Development as a Percent of GDP
  - Core Target 5: Life Expectancy at Birth
  - Performance Indicator 15: Greenhouse Gas Emissions
  - Performance Indicator 19: Low Birth Weight
- A State Provincial Comparison was added for Performance Indicator 7: Surplus / (Deficit) as a Percent of GDP

Changes to the 2003 Reporting Structure Relevant to Volume I:

- Some 2002 Topic Boxes have been removed for a variety of reasons: there is no new data available, there is no new research to report on, or other topics were deemed to be of higher priority this year. The boxes are:
  - Head Offices in Canada and BC
  - Business Investment in Machinery and Equipment
  - Obesity: A Risk Factor in Heart and Other Disease

- Brief overviews of these Topic Boxes are included on page 128. The Topic Boxes remain on our website.
- For Performance Indicator 8: Migration, the 1-Year Progress Rank (and therefore the Period Progress Rank) have been changed from percent changes to percentage point changes as the migration data switch from negative to positive frequently. These sign switches cause large positive and negative percentage changes. This change also affects Performance Indicator 8 Supplemental Information: US Comparison.
- A new data source is used for Performance Indicator 17: Protected Areas in the 2003 Report. The new data are based on a more consistent methodology than what was previously available. There is more information about the new data in Appendix C.

Presentation Changes to the 2003 Reporting Structure:

- The Benchmarking Report has been divided into two volumes: Volume I (this volume) focuses on comparisons of BC and provinces, states and OECD countries. Volume II presents the BC regional analysis in more detail than what was included in the 2002 Report

List of Acronyms

Provinces:

- British Columbia – BC
- Alberta – AB
- Saskatchewan – SK
- Manitoba – MB
- Ontario – ON
- Quebec – QC
- New Brunswick – NB
- Nova Scotia – NS
- Prince Edward Island – PE
- Newfoundland and Labrador – NF

States:

- California – CA
- Oregon – OR
- Washington State – WA

International:

- OECD – Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

Statistical:

- BLS – Bureau of Labor Statistics (US)
- BEA – Bureau of Economic Analysis (US)
- EPA – Environmental Protection Agency (US)
- DHSS – Department of Health and Human Services (US)
- IRS – Internal Revenue Service (US)
- FMS – Statistics Canada's Financial Management System
- GFCF – Gross Fixed Capital Formation
- R&D – Research and Development
- GERD – Gross Expenditures on Research and Development

OECD Member Countries

- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Canada
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Italy
- Japan
- Korea
- Luxembourg
- Mexico
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Slovak Republic
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- United Kingdom
- United States

C. Glossary of Terms

Economy, Innovation and Education

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Per Capita ($1997)
Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is a measure of current economic output (as measured by Gross Domestic Product, or GDP) expressed on a per person basis. GDP is the value added to the economy by the current productive activities of individuals, businesses, governments and non-residents (who may purchase and sell goods and services to British Columbians). The provincial GDP includes all activities that take place within its borders. The "real" or constant dollar estimates are inflation adjusted and expressed in terms of a base year, in this case, 1997. Constant dollar estimates are calculated by dividing current dollar data by a price index that measures changes in the prices of specific goods and services relative to 1997. Thus "real" GDP measures real change in the size of the economy by excluding the change which is the result of inflation. The July 1 population estimate is used to calculate the per capita values.

Real Personal Disposable Income (PDI) Per Capita ($1997)
Real Personal Disposable Income (PDI) per capita is the value, adjusted to remove the effects of inflation, of personal income left after the payment of income tax, contributions to social insurance plans (e.g., employment insurance premiums) and various other transfers to government such as medical insurance premiums, expressed on a per person basis. Personal income includes all income received by individuals (and societies of individuals such as trusteed pension plans) who are resident in the province, whether earned at home or elsewhere. This includes both earnings and transfer income: wages and salaries; employer contributions to pensions, EI, CPP, WCB etc; net income of farm operators and unincorporated businesses; interest and miscellaneous investment income; government transfers such as welfare, OAS and EI benefits; and transfers from corporations (e.g., forgiveness of bad debts) and individuals. Constant (real) dollar estimates are calculated by dividing current dollar data by a price index that measures changes in the prices of consumer goods and services relative to 1997. The July 1 population estimate is used to calculate the per capita values.

Employment to Population Ratio (15 to 64)
The employment to population ratio (15 to 64) is the number of employed persons aged 15 to 64 (i.e. working for pay or profit, doing unpaid work contributing to the operation of a family farm or business or with a job but absent from work in the survey week) expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 to 64. Excluded are persons in institutions, full-time members of the Armed Forces and persons living on Indian Reserves. Annual numbers are the average of the twelve monthly survey results.

Average Hourly Earnings

Average hourly earnings are based on payroll and hours worked data for employees whose basic wage is expressed as an hourly rate. (About half of employees fall into this category). Information is gathered from all employers in Canada for whom T-4 Supplementary Forms must be completed, except for those in agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations and military personnel. Data is collected for the last pay week of each month and annual figures are the weighted averages of the twelve monthly surveys. Average hourly earnings are calculated by dividing the total weekly payroll (for employees paid by the hour) by the total weekly paid hours for those employees. Payroll is the gross amount before deductions for income tax, EI, CPP etc. and includes overtime pay, bonuses and other special payments. Excluded are taxable benefits and employer contributions to pension plans, EI, CPP etc. Employee numbers include both full and part-time/part-week.

Labour Productivity (Business Sector)

Labour productivity is a measure of the overall efficiency of the economy. It is calculated as the ratio of constant dollar GDP (or output) in the business sector to total worker-hours (a measure of the quantity of labour used in production). Worker-hours are equal to the number of people employed times average hours worked in a year.

The labour productivity estimates are for the business sector, which includes all industries in the economy except for government, health care, education, and the imputed rental income component of GDP. These industries are excluded because their output (or much of their output) is not a service that is bought or sold so it has no market valuation. GDP measures for these industries are largely based on wage data so by definition, there can be little or no productivity growth. Imputed rental income is excluded because it is a measure of the potential rental income that is foregone by homeowners who choose to live in, rather than rent out, their property, and does not have any corresponding employment.

Although labour productivity measures are commonly used because they are relatively easy to calculate, they are an imperfect measure of productivity change over time. Labour, capital and technological change all play a role in economic growth. Labour productivity change may be the result of either more efficient use of labour inputs, or changes in the amount or efficiency with which capital inputs (such as machinery and equipment) are used in production.

When comparing productivity among jurisdictions, it is important to take into account differences in industrial structure as some industries by their very nature will have higher labour productivity than others. For example, labour productivity in personal service industries will by definition be lower than in an industry such as oil refining, where production is capital intensive.

Total Exports per Capita ($1997)

Total exports per capita is the ratio of the total value of exports in a given calendar year to the population as of July 1st in that year. Exports include all types of goods and services that are produced in a given province but consumed outside its boundaries. Service exports are primarily services such as transportation, storage and insurance, which are provided to non-residents who export or import goods that are transported through a province, or enter or leave the country through its customs ports. Provinces engage in trade with other regions of Canada, as well as with international trading partners, so both inter-provincial and international exports are included in the total.

Taxpayer-Supported Debt to GDP

The appropriate measure of net public debt burden is in relation to the size of the gross domestic product (GDP). Taxpayer-supported debt includes government direct debt, and the guaranteed and non-guaranteed debt of taxpayer-supported Crown corporations and agencies that require a subsidy from the provincial government.

Per Capita Tax Burden (Consolidated Provincial and Local Governments - FMS)

Estimates of the per capita tax burden include the following (on a per person basis):

- Income taxes (personal, corporate, and specific mining and logging taxes)
- Consumption taxes (sales taxes, taxes on alcohol, tobacco, gasoline and motive fuels, amusement taxes, and profits from liquor and gaming operations)
- Property taxes (taxes on land and capital)
- Other taxes (payroll taxes, fees for motor vehicle licenses, natural resource taxes and licenses, and other miscellaneous taxes)
- Health insurance premiums
- Contributions to social insurance plans.

Top Marginal Tax Rate

To arrive at the top marginal personal income tax rate, the peak marginal tax rate at the provincial level is added to the peak rate set by the federal government.

Provincial Deficit/Surplus Levels

A deficit is an excess of expenditure over government revenue, while a surplus is an excess of revenue over expenditure.

Net Inter-provincial Migration

Net inter-provincial migration is the difference between the number of those moving to British Columbia from the rest of Canada and those leaving British Columbia to take up residence elsewhere in Canada.

Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Business Investment)

Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation is a measure of business spending on machinery and equipment, building and engineering construction. Also included is the value of current residential construction, alterations and improvements to existing buildings and property transfer costs (such as real estate commissions and property transfer taxes). The constant dollar estimates are inflation adjusted and expressed in terms of a base year, in this case, 1997. Constant dollar estimates are calculated by dividing current dollar data by a price index that measures changes in the prices of these goods and services relative to 1997. Gross Fixed Capital Formation is a component of the Gross Domestic Product.

Secondary School Graduation Rate

The secondary school graduation rate is the number of students graduating from secondary schools per 1,000 population 18 years of age (at July 1 each year). For graduation, the year indicated is the end of the academic year. Secondary school graduations for Quebec include graduates from adult and trade/vocational programs. Graduates of night school and correspondence courses for Ontario adults are excluded. Public, private and federal schools are included.

University Completion Rate

The university completion rate is the number of persons aged 25 to 54 with a university degree expressed as a percentage of the population between 25 and 54 years of age. Excluded are persons in institutions, full-time members of the Armed Forces and persons living on Indian Reserves. Annual numbers are the average of the twelve monthly survey results.

Research and Development as a Percent of GDP
Research and Development (R &D) as a percent of GDP is the sum of expenditures reported by (or estimated for) performing sectors - government, business, higher education and private non-profit organizations - for research and development activity in Canada expressed as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product. The Gross Domestic Product is the value added to the economy by the current productive activities of individuals, businesses, governments and non-residents.

Natural and Applied Sciences Employment as a Percent of Total Employment
Natural and applied sciences employment as a percent of total employment is the number of persons employed in occupations in Natural and Applied Sciences expressed as a percentage of total employment. Included are occupations in the physical sciences, engineers, architects, mathematicians, systems analysts and programmers and associated technical occupations. Excluded are persons in institutions, full-time members of the Armed Forces and persons living on Indian Reserves. Annual numbers are the average of the twelve monthly survey results.

Financial Management System (FMS) - Government Sector

Statistics Canada's Financial Management System (FMS) is an accounting system for government statistics that puts data for federal, provincial and local governments on a consistent basis by using the same definition of government for all jurisdictions. Data are based on public accounts estimates, and budget information released by the various levels of government, but have been reworked to include all agencies that are under the direct control of the government, whether or not their activities have been reported in the public accounts of the various jurisdictions.

Provincial government data includes, in addition to government ministries or departments, agencies such as the Workers' Compensation Board, financing authorities, and other agencies of government such as the BC Assessment Authority in the case of British Columbia. By including all government-controlled agencies, it is possible to make more meaningful comparisons of the footprint governments leave in each jurisdiction.

Consolidated provincial/local figures have been amalgamated to ensure that inter-government transfers between provincial and local governments are not double-counted.

Environment, Health and Society

Life Expectancy at Birth
Life expectancy at birth is the average number of remaining years of life at birth based on current mortality rates.

Low Income Incidence
Low income incidence is the ratio (prevalence) of families and unattached individuals in low income (after tax) to the total population of families and unattached individuals. Statistics Canada has set Low Income Cut-Offs (LICOs) to be the income level at which 54.7% or greater of income after tax is being spent on food, shelter and clothing. The same LICO is used across Canada but is stratified by family size and urban area size. This measure of low income is used in absence of any official poverty measure in Canada. Families are defined as two or more related persons sharing a dwelling unit; unattached individuals are persons either living alone or with other unrelated person(s).

Air Quality
Air quality is measured by the amount of fine particulates in the air. Fine particulates include dust, dirt, liquid droplets and smoke. Most air quality monitors measure fine particulates under 10 microns (PM_{10}), but recent findings have shown that particles 2.5 microns or less ($PM_{2.5}$), pose the greatest health risk. Provinces began to measure $PM_{2.5}$ data in 2001.

Direct costs to health care resulting from poor air quality may be significant. Factories, cars, power plants, construction activity, and numerous other man-made sources emit fine particulates. Monitoring for particulates is relatively new in Canada and most continuous monitoring stations do not have more than 5 or 6 years of data.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Per Capita
The number of tonnes of greenhouse gases which are emitted per person. Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, ozone, methane and nitrous oxide.

Wastewater Treatment
The amount of wastewater treated in Canada from residential and industrial origins. Wastewater consists of human waste and harmful substances such as motor oil, pesticide residue, paint thinner, pharmaceuticals and solvents that threaten human health and ecological balance.

Secondary treatment includes waste stabilization ponds. Data refers to the proportion of the population served by a municipal wastewater treatment system. In Canada, nearly 75% of the population (22.5 million) are served by municipal sewer systems. Population served by on-site systems are excluded. Approximately 17% of British Columbians are served by on-site systems under the Ministry of Health which are excluded from this analysis.

Protected Areas
Protected areas refer to the strictest level of protection (e.g., national parks and ecological reserves). Refer to The World Conservation Union (IUCN) for the various categories of protection. The data for this indicator are generated through an automated Geographic Information Systems (GIS) routine which assesses ecological representation by protected areas in Canada using a landscape-based gap analysis methodology. For more information on the methodology see: *Development of an automated GIS routine to assess ecological representation by protected areas in Canada using a landscape-based gap analysis methodology*, World Wildlife Fund Canada.

Cancer Mortality Rate
The cancer mortality rate is the number of deaths due to cancer per 100,000 population, adjusted for the age mix of the population. Death rates are standardized to allow comparisons of regions with differing age structures.

Low Birth Weight
The low birth weight rate is the number of live births where birth weight was less than 2,500 grams expressed as a percentage of total live births.

Personal and Property Crime
The personal and property crime rate is the number of incidents, based on the most serious offence, known to the police, expressed as a rate per 100,000 population. Personal crime includes those offences in the Criminal Code that deal with the application or threat of application, of force to a person, including homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual-assault, robbery and abduction. Excluded are traffic incidents resulting in death or bodily harm. Property crime includes incidents involving unlawful acts with the intent of gaining property but do not involve the threat or use of violence e.g. theft, breaking and entering, fraud and possession of stolen goods.

Topic Boxes

Effective Tax Rate
Effective tax rates (ETR) presented in this volume employ the user cost of capital approach to compute a summary measure of the distorting effects of taxation on capital accumulation. The user cost of capital is the economic cost of acquiring and holding the last, or marginal, unit of capital.

Potential Years of Life Lost
Potential years of life lost (PYLL) is an indicator of premature mortality. PYLL represents the number of years lost when a person dies 'prematurely'. For the purposes of PYLL calculation, premature death is defined to be any death between the ages of 0 and 74 and is the sum of the differences between the actual age at death and age 75. This method gives greater weight to deaths that occur at younger ages than to those at older ages, and can vary according to gender, socio-economic status, and geographic region. The PYLL Standardized Rate is an age-standardized measure of a population's PYLL, given in terms of a rate per 1,000 population. It is adjusted relative to a standard population (the 1991 Canada population estimate), thus allowing for spatial or temporal comparisons.

Registered Apprentices per 1,000 Population
Registered apprentices per 1,000 population is the number of all registered apprentices at various stages of their programs during a calendar year expressed as a rate per 1,000 population. The annual level of registered apprentices as reported by Statistics Canada includes all registered apprentices at the start of the year and all new additional apprentices registered during that year.

Registered Apprentice Completions per 1,000 Population
Registered apprentice completions per 1,000 population is the annual number of registered apprenticeship completions (those who have successfully completed their apprenticeship and received certification) expressed as a rate per 1,000 population.

The registered apprenticeship completion data from Statistics Canada only covers completions by registered apprentices; completions by "non-apprentices" who receive trades certification (those known as Trades Qualification Challengers who are approved to write and successfully pass an inter-provincial Red Seal or provincial trade qualification exam) are not included. Certifications of "non-apprentices" provide an additional significant source of new qualified tradespersons in B.C. and possibly also in other provinces. During the 1990's, the number of non-apprentices in B.C. receiving certification averaged about 2,500 per year, compared to an average of about 2,800 per year in apprenticeship completions. At present, a comparable inter-provincial dataset of non-apprentice trade certifications does not appear to exist.

Body Mass Index (BMI)
Body mass index (BMI), Canadian standard, which relates weight to height, is a common method of determining if an individual's weight is in a healthy range based on their height. Body mass index (BMI), Canadian standard, is calculated as follows: weight in kilograms divided by height in metres squared. The index is: under 20.0 (underweight), 20.0-24.9 (acceptable weight), 25.0-27.0 (some excess weight) and higher than 27.0 (overweight). It is measured for the population aged 20 to 64 excluding pregnant women and persons less than 3 feet (0.914 metres) tall or greater than 6 feet 11 inches (2.108 metres).

Cardiovascular System Mortality Rate
The number of deaths due to diseases of the circulatory system (cardiovascular-diseases of the heart and stroke) as the underlying cause of death per 100,000 population, adjusted for the age mix of the population. Death rates are standardized to allow comparisons of regions with differing age structures.

Topic Boxes That Have Been Removed

Head Offices in Canada and BC
British Columbia and Canada in general have been losing head offices in recent years. In 1990, Vancouver had 2.7 corporate headquarters per 100,000 population versus 2.9 in Montreal, 4.6 in Toronto and 5.9 in Calgary. The number of head offices has fallen between 1990 and 2001 in every city examined, but the decrease in Vancouver was the largest.
Available at: http://www.bcprogressboard.com/benchMkDocs/Page35.pdf

Business Investment in Machinery and Equipment
Significant and ongoing business investment in machinery and equipment is essential to ensure that a region is constantly adapting and restructuring itself – necessities for any economy that hopes to remain competitive.
Available at: http://www.bcprogressboard.com/benchMkDocs/Page53.pdf

Obesity: A Risk Factor in Heart and Other Disease
Obesity, especially abdominal obesity, is associated with an increased risk of ischemic heart disease. Individuals with a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 27 are usually overweight and have a greater likelihood of developing health problems. In 2000/01, thirty-two percent of Canadian adults are obese with the prevalence being greater among men than women. British Columbia had the lowest percentage (27.0%) of obese people in the country, followed by Quebec (29.0%) and Ontario (32.6%).
Available at: http://www.bcprogressboard.com/benchMkDocs/Page77.pdf

Supplemental Information: US Comparisons

Real Per Capita GDP
The data for this indicator includes nominal Gross State Product (GSP), which is a similar concept to provincial GDP in Canada. The nominal data is converted to real using the implicit GSP price deflator (rebased to 1997 from 1996). The real GSP data is converted to 1997 Canadian dollars using the OECD PPP exchange rate for 1997.

Note: When "GDP" is used below it refers to the "GSP" data described above.

Data Sources: US Bureau of Economic Analysis; US Census Bureau.

Real Disposable Income Per Capita
Personal disposable income by state is converted to a 1997 base and then converted to 1997 Canadian dollars using the 1997 OECD PPP exchange rate.

Data Sources: US Bureau of Economic Analysis; US Census Bureau.

Employment Rate
This ratio is computed by dividing total employment for an area by its population aged 16 and older.

Data Sources: US Bureau of Labor Statistics; US Census Bureau.

Real Average Hourly Wage
Real average hourly wage rates are calculated using industry-level employment and average hourly wage data and industry-level average hourly wage data. National average hourly wage data was used when state level data was not available. Average hourly wage data is converted to 1997 Canadian dollars using the OECD PPP exchange rate for 1997 after being adjusted for inflation and converted from a 1996 to a 1997 base.

Data Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Hourly Labour Productivity
Productivity is calculated as the ratio of real GDP to total hours worked in the business sector. The business sector excludes government and health and education services. State level real GDP is converted to 1997 Canadian dollars using the 1997 OECD PPP exchange rate after US real GDP is converted from its 1996 base to a 1997 base. Total hours worked is the product of total weekly hours and 52 weeks. Total weekly hours are calculated using industry-level employment by state, industry-level average weekly hours by state and industry-level national weekly hours. National weekly hours data was used when state level data was not available.

Data Sources: US Bureau of Labor Statistics; US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Unit Labour Costs
This measure is computed as the ratio of labour costs measured in Canadian dollars to real GDP measured in 1997 Canadian dollars. Labour costs consist of the average hourly wage rate times the total hours worked in the jurisdiction. Note that this indicator considers the entire economy as opposed to just the business sector. Labour costs are converted using the OECD PPP exchange rate for the relevant year as this component of the indicator is measured in nominal dollars. State level real GDP is converted to 1997 Canadian dollars using the 1997 OECD PPP exchange rate after US real GDP is converted from its 1996 base to a 1997 base.

Data Sources: US Bureau of Labor Statistics; US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Per Capita Tax Burden – Consolidated Provincial (State) and Local
Per capita tax burden looks at the burden of combined provincial (state) and local taxes distributed on a per person basis.

Data Source: US Census Bureau.

Top Marginal Personal Income Tax Rate
To arrive at the top marginal personal income tax rate, the peak marginal tax rate at the state level (if there is a state tax) is added to the peak federal marginal tax rate.

Data Sources: US Internal Revenue Service; California Franchise Tax Board; Oregon Department of Revenue; Washington State Department of Revenue.

Net Inter-state Migration
Inter-state migration is measured relative to the population of the respective state. A ratio above zero indicates a net addition to the population. A ratio below zero indicates a net decline in the population.

Data Source: US Census Bureau.

Research and Development
Research and development expenditures represent total private and public industrial expenditures on research and development. The indicator is R & D spending as a percent of GDP.

Data Source: US National Science Foundation.

Air Quality
Air quality is defined as the number of particulates under 10 or 2.5 microns per cubic meter of air. Particulate matter is seen as a health hazard since it can settle in the lungs and over time result in cardiovascular disease. Poor air quality is especially a risk to the elderly and those with existing breathing problems.

Data Source: US Environmental Protection Agency.

Low Birth Weight
Newborns weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) are classified as low birth weight infants. The low birth weight rate is calculated as the number of low birth weight infants per 1,000 live births.

Data Source: US Department of Health and Human Services.

Personal and Property Crime
The violent and property crime rate is based on the number of reported crimes per 100,000 people. Violent crime includes all degrees of murder, rape, robbery and assault. Property crime includes burglary, theft and arson.

Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports.

Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) Exchange Rate
The PPP exchange rate, which is published by the OECD, measures the average price of all goods and services produced in a country relative the price of goods and services produced in the United States. The goods and services covered are those that make up a country's GDP. The PPP is different from the actual Canada-United States exchange rate, which measures the cost in Canadian dollars of purchasing a United States dollar. The PPP exchange rate is used to remove the effect of differences in the general price level between countries.

Data Source: The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Supplemental Information: International Comparisons

At the price levels and PPPs of 1995 (US dollars)
"At the price levels and PPPs of 1995 (US dollars)" refers to the fact that the data have been converted to 1995 US dollars using the OECD's 1995 purchasing power parity exchange rate for GDP (national currency per US dollar) and the OECD's country-specific, price indeces.

Real GDP per capita
Real GDP per capita is referenced as "Gross domestic product, per head at the price levels and PPPs of 1995 (US dollars)" in the OECD database. Gross domestic product is an aggregate measure of production equal to the sum of the gross values added of all resident institutional units engaged in production (plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs). The sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' prices, less the value of imports of goods and services, or the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units. British Columbian and Canadian data are adjusted to make them comparable as described in Appendix B.

Further information is available at: http://cs3-hq.oecd.org/scripts/stats/glossary/index.htm and, more specifically, http://oecdnt.ingenta.com/tables/6Bsnav1CDdoce.doc

Data Source: National Accounts, Comparative Tables Based on PPP, The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Employment Rate
Employment rate represents persons in employment as a percentage of the population of working age (15- 64 years). The population group surveyed for this indicator varies slightly among OECD countries. Canada's definition matches the OECD standard of 15 to 64 years old but several countries report data based on the 16 to 64 year old age group. These countries are: Iceland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. These differences likely have a minimal effect on the analysis in this report, other things being equal.

Data Source: Economic Outlook, The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Exports
Exports of goods and services consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of goods and services from residents to non-residents. International Exports of Goods and Services as reported by the OECD are roughly equivalent to "Exports of Goods and Services to Other Countries" as reported in Statistics Canada's Provincial Economic Accounts. "Financial Intermediation of Services Indirectly Measured" is removed from the Statistics Canada raw export data to make it consistent with the OECD definition. The conversion to US dollars is equivalent to the conversion for Real GDP per capita presented above.

Data Source: National Accounts, Volume I – Main Aggregates, The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

In the OECD National Accounts, gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non- produced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality or productivity of land) realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

Note: The data used in the international comparison differ from that presented in the Canadian comparisons (Performance Indicator 9). The OECD calculates this ratio using nominal data while Progress Indicator 9 makes use of real data (i.e., nominal GFCF to nominal GDP in the OECD data and real GFCF to real GDP in the Canadian data). The main reason for using real data in the Canadian comparisons is to remove the differential effects of inflation. Over time, the differential effects of inflation can be a problem if inflation is more prevalent in one series (GFCF in the numerator, for example) than in the other series (GDP in the denominator, for example).

Data Source: Quarterly National Accounts, The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

R&D Expenditures

Research and development expenditure is the money spent on creative work undertaken on a systematic basis to increase the stock of knowledge and the use of this knowledge to devise new applications. No adjustments to the BC and Canadian R&D spending data are made other than to update the OECD data. The BC and Canadian GDP figures are adjusted as described above and in Appendix B.

Data Source: Basic Science and Technology Statistics, Gross Domestic Expenditure on Research and Development by Sector of Performance and Source of Funds, The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a newborn infant can expect to live under current mortality levels. No adjustments were made to the BC or Canadian data.

Data Source: Population Reference Bureau.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

This indicator measures how many tonnes of greenhouse gases are emitted on a per person basis per year. The gases included are: Carbon Dioxide (CO_2), Methane (CH_4), Nitrous Oxide (N_2O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF_6). The United Nations data do not match the Environment Canada data exactly. The difference is small however (0.15%, on average) and is smaller than the average discrepancy between Environment Canada's "sum of provinces" and "Canada" data.

Data Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Low Birth Weight

The percentage of infants with a birth-weight of less than 2,500 grams. Statistics Canada data for British Columbia and Canada were rounded (to decrease accuracy) to match the data presented by the UN.

Data Source: Human Development Indicators 2003, United Nations Development Programme.

D. Data Tables

Core Targets and Performance Indicators: Economy, Innovation and Education

CT1: Real GDP per capita ($1997)											
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002 Rank
BC	28,808	28,748	28,645	28,614	28,968	29,094	29,816	31,024	30,696	31,143	3
AB	33,626	35,279	35,936	36,129	37,825	38,861	38,678	40,185	40,553	40,385	1
SK	25,670	26,714	26,889	27,537	28,640	29,875	30,018	31,200	31,218	30,903	4
MB	23,900	24,708	24,645	25,289	26,186	27,265	27,574	28,721	28,959	29,452	6
ON	29,019	30,365	31,058	31,023	32,004	33,141	35,201	36,617	36,595	37,290	2
QC	23,795	24,720	25,041	25,192	25,902	26,647	28,193	29,371	29,744	30,753	5
NB	20,941	21,345	22,015	22,134	22,384	23,266	24,717	25,492	25,765	26,787	8
NS	20,574	20,594	20,912	20,967	21,843	22,671	23,864	24,815	25,508	26,568	9
PE	18,367	19,083	20,148	20,545	20,572	21,558	22,392	23,043	23,063	24,329	10
NF	17,642	18,577	19,232	18,590	19,116	20,571	21,963	23,483	23,964	27,793	7
Canada	27,056	28,046	28,536	28,697	29,612	30,568	31,997	33,367	33,643	34,370	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada											

CT1: Growth Rate of Real GDP per capita (Percent)												
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002 Rank	Period Progress Rank
BC	1.6	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.1)	1.2	0.4	2.5	4.1	(1.1)	1.5	8	10
AB	5.8	4.9	1.9	0.5	4.7	2.7	(0.5)	3.9	0.9	(0.4)	9	8
SK	6.3	4.1	0.7	2.4	4.0	4.3	0.5	3.9	0.1	(1.0)	10	7
MB	(0.1)	3.4	(0.3)	2.6	3.5	4.1	1.1	4.2	0.8	1.7	7	9
ON	(0.2)	4.6	2.3	(0.1)	3.2	3.6	6.2	4.0	(0.1)	1.9	6	6
QC	1.3	3.9	1.3	0.6	2.8	2.9	5.8	4.2	1.3	3.4	5	4
NB	2.8	1.9	3.1	0.5	1.1	3.9	6.2	3.1	1.1	4.0	4	3
NS	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.3	4.2	3.8	5.3	4.0	2.8	4.2	3	5
PE	0.1	3.9	5.6	2.0	0.1	4.8	3.9	2.9	0.1	5.5	2	2
NF	0.8	5.3	3.5	(3.3)	2.8	7.6	6.8	6.9	2.0	16.0	1	1
Canada	1.2	3.7	1.7	0.6	3.2	3.2	4.7	4.3	0.8	2.2	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada												

CT2: Real Per Capita Personal Disposable Income ($1997)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	19,021	18,837	18,829	18,480	18,484	18,491	18,846	19,373	19,547	19,576	3	9	10
AB	19,234	18,807	19,045	18,865	19,611	20,093	20,253	21,231	22,881	23,047	1	7	1
SK	15,600	15,309	16,118	16,735	15,745	16,260	16,793	17,126	17,340	17,252	9	10	7
MB	17,210	17,193	17,368	17,556	17,194	17,833	17,959	18,416	18,604	18,949	5	4	8
ON	19,814	19,615	19,723	19,308	19,628	20,101	20,560	21,502	21,355	21,657	2	5	9
QC	16,415	16,548	16,834	16,808	16,769	16,995	17,394	18,039	18,453	19,095	4	2	3
NB	15,680	15,643	16,106	15,990	15,991	16,610	17,159	17,455	17,645	17,698	7	8	4
NS	16,495	16,292	16,513	16,210	16,480	17,064	17,562	17,786	18,249	18,403	6	6	6
PE	15,957	15,576	15,816	15,465	15,561	15,867	16,412	16,753	16,805	17,455	8	1	5
NF	14,434	14,494	14,746	14,514	14,426	14,922	15,383	15,877	16,485	17,053	10	3	2
Canada	18,241	18,096	18,299	18,114	18,262	18,636	19,039	19,798	20,087	20,414	n/a	n/a	n/a

Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada

CT3: Employment rate (employment to population ratio, 15 to 64 year olds)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	70.0	70.8	70.6	69.6	69.7	68.6	69.4	70.2	69.1	69.1	7	9	10
AB	72.0	73.3	74.2	74.9	75.8	76.5	76.3	76.7	77.2	77.4	1	8	7
SK	71.9	72.5	72.6	72.1	73.5	74.0	74.1	74.5	73.2	74.8	3	3	9
MB	71.5	71.8	73.2	72.9	73.6	74.7	75.1	76.0	76.1	77.1	2	4	6
ON	68.4	68.5	68.9	68.8	69.5	70.8	72.2	73.3	72.9	72.8	4	10	8
QC	61.7	62.6	63.2	62.7	63.3	64.7	66.0	67.3	67.6	69.4	6	2	3
NB	60.0	59.6	61.2	60.3	61.0	62.3	64.1	64.8	64.5	66.4	8	1	2
NS	60.4	61.0	61.4	61.1	61.7	63.8	64.8	65.8	66.1	66.4	8	7	5
PE	62.7	63.3	64.5	65.4	65.1	66.1	66.2	68.9	69.2	69.7	5	6	4
NF	48.2	48.4	49.4	47.8	48.8	50.5	53.6	53.3	55.5	56.2	10	5	1
Canada	66.5	67.1	67.6	67.3	68.0	68.9	70.1	71.1	70.9	71.5	n/a	n/a	n/a

Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada

PI1: Real Average Hourly Earnings ($1997)													
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	16.08	16.14	16.44	16.50	16.52	16.38	15.99	16.28	16.24	16.02	2	9	7
AB	15.60	15.24	14.66	14.88	15.07	15.69	16.11	15.74	15.57	15.40	3	8	6
SK	14.51	14.63	14.32	14.04	14.36	14.40	14.38	14.34	14.06	13.95	6	7	10
MB	14.54	14.40	14.26	14.06	13.92	13.98	14.07	14.06	13.87	13.94	7	3	9
ON	16.08	16.38	16.19	16.43	16.09	16.26	16.37	16.33	16.19	16.15	1	6	5
QC	15.16	15.59	15.36	15.49	15.42	15.01	14.75	14.81	14.78	14.76	4	5	8
NB	13.55	13.32	13.25	13.57	13.54	13.88	13.85	13.96	13.76	13.75	9	4	3
NS	13.72	13.33	13.05	13.23	13.34	13.82	13.93	14.15	14.06	13.88	8	10	4
PE	11.31	11.27	11.76	12.34	12.08	12.42	12.57	12.17	12.06	12.26	10	1	1
NF	13.50	13.54	13.08	13.70	13.51	14.14	14.39	14.33	14.49	14.59	5	2	2
Canada	15.54	15.71	15.54	15.70	15.58	15.62	15.61	15.62	15.51	15.44	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

PI2: Labour Productivity - Real GDP Per Hour Worked in the Business Sector ($1997 Per Hour)													
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	28.6	28.8	29.1	29.0	29.4	29.9	30.4	30.7	31.9	32.6	4	6	9
AB	34.6	35.6	35.5	35.2	37.2	38.3	37.9	38.2	38.2	38.7	1	8	7
SK	26.4	27.4	27.3	28.4	29.6	31.2	31.1	31.5	31.9	31.1	6	10	2
MB	25.1	25.3	25.0	26.0	26.5	27.5	27.5	28.4	29.2	30.5	7	4	6
ON	30.0	31.0	32.1	31.7	32.2	32.9	34.5	35.6	35.7	36.9	2	5	4
QC	28.6	28.4	28.6	29.1	29.5	30.1	31.1	32.3	33.8	34.3	3	7	3
NB	23.2	23.5	23.7	24.5	24.2	25.1	25.8	26.5	27.2	27.2	8	9	8
NS	22.2	22.1	22.3	22.1	22.8	22.9	23.6	24.2	25.2	26.3	9	3	5
PE	18.5	18.6	19.5	19.0	18.8	20.0	20.7	20.0	19.8	20.8	10	2	10
NF	23.4	25.3	25.7	25.0	24.9	26.2	26.1	28.3	27.7	31.9	5	1	1
Canada	29.3	29.9	30.4	30.4	31.0	31.8	32.7	33.6	34.3	35.1	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

PI3: Exports of Goods and Services (International & Interprovincial) Per Capita, $1997													
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	11,814	12,167	12,520	12,336	12,585	12,827	13,854	14,905	13,904	13,761	8	7	10
AB	18,067	19,181	19,844	21,363	22,248	23,080	23,337	25,090	24,216	23,886	2	9	9
SK	13,930	15,982	15,758	16,533	18,889	19,505	19,831	21,456	21,254	20,355	3	10	7
MB	11,517	12,705	13,163	13,874	15,595	16,809	17,184	18,049	18,536	18,444	5	6	5
ON	16,781	18,311	19,521	20,357	21,602	22,906	25,187	26,688	25,375	25,501	1	5	4
QC	11,353	12,362	12,888	13,125	14,177	15,036	16,696	18,399	17,936	17,748	6	8	3
NB	12,477	13,331	14,240	14,575	15,022	15,863	16,820	17,465	19,191	20,119	4	2	2
NS	8,419	8,403	8,575	9,311	10,050	10,368	10,930	11,862	12,367	12,739	10	3	6
PE	8,869	8,702	9,010	9,193	10,146	11,552	12,502	13,034	12,980	13,168	9	4	8
NF	6,002	6,488	7,486	7,490	8,120	9,638	10,637	12,020	12,014	15,660	7	1	1
Canada	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

PI4: Taxpayer Supported Debt as a Percent of GDP													
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2002/03 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	19.1	18.9	18.9	19.5	19.4	20.1	20.8	19.1	20.7	21.6	3	10	7
AB	28.0	24.4	22.3	18.0	14.0	13.1	10.7	5.7	3.5	3.2	1	2	1
SK	46.7	41.5	38.7	32.1	29.9	27.7	26.2	23.4	23.8	24.3	5	9	2
MB	30.3	30.7	27.5	25.5	24.3	23.3	22.6	21.6	20.6	19.7	2	4	3
ON	27.5	29.2	30.9	32.2	31.4	30.4	27.8	25.1	24.3	22.9	4	3	5
QC	32.0	33.8	34.8	35.9	43.8	42.0	39.0	39.6	39.7	38.3	8	5	9
NB	39.5	38.5	17.4	34.8	34.1	33.5	35.8	33.7	32.0	31.9	7	8	8
NS	44.3	45.6	45.2	46.8	45.6	46.4	48.7	45.9	44.3	43.0	10	7	6
PE	31.2	39.3	37.0	35.1	35.6	33.2	32.4	31.2	31.1	30.1	6	6	10
NF	54.2	54.4	51.9	49.4	45.9	47.4	44.8	42.3	44.0	39.2	9	1	4
Canada	29.1	29.6	29.6	29.9	30.5	29.7	27.8	25.4	24.9	24.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada; TD Economics; Finance Canada													

PI5: Per Capita Tax Burden, Consolidated Provincial and Local Government (dollars)													
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2002/03 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	4,649	4,744	4,843	4,905	4,862	4,833	4,994	5,174	5,058	4,782	5	1	1
AB	3,816	4,073	4,088	4,223	4,567	4,706	4,672	4,763	4,977	5,151	7	5	5
SK	4,134	4,251	4,600	4,643	5,095	5,131	4,972	6,101	5,301	5,782	8	9	8
MB	4,012	4,118	4,336	4,445	4,574	5,012	4,931	5,270	5,067	5,026	6	2	3
ON	4,949	5,125	5,399	5,535	5,729	5,818	6,133	6,388	6,232	6,317	9	3	2
QC	5,142	5,257	5,485	5,567	5,828	6,309	6,598	7,003	6,844	7,025	10	4	4
NB	3,303	3,446	3,593	3,818	3,605	3,515	3,818	4,025	4,151	4,368	1	7	6
NS	3,230	3,311	3,371	3,546	3,585	3,719	4,036	4,256	4,530	4,761	4	6	9
PE	3,050	3,051	3,289	3,396	3,460	3,527	3,852	3,956	4,134	4,475	2	8	10
NF	3,095	3,288	3,546	3,599	3,352	3,517	3,821	3,975	4,077	4,516	3	10	7
Canada	4,639	4,789	4,995	5,105	5,283	5,464	5,687	5,984	5,887	5,972	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

PI6: Top Marginal Personal Income Tax Rates (Percent)													
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2003 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	54.20	54.20	54.20	54.20	54.20	52.30	51.30	45.70	43.70	43.70	2	2	3
AB	46.10	46.10	46.10	46.10	45.60	45.20	43.70	39.00	39.00	39.00	1	2	2
SK	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	51.60	50.80	49.70	45.00	44.50	44.00	3	1	1
MB	50.40	50.40	50.40	50.40	50.10	49.00	48.10	46.40	46.40	46.40	4	2	5
ON	53.20	53.20	52.90	51.60	50.30	48.80	47.90	46.41	46.41	46.41	5	2	6
QC	52.90	52.90	52.90	52.90	52.60	52.20	50.70	48.72	48.22	48.22	9	2	4
NB	51.40	51.40	51.40	51.10	50.40	49.70	48.80	46.84	46.84	46.84	6	2	7
NS	53.80	50.30	50.30	50.00	49.70	49.20	48.80	47.34	47.34	47.34	7	2	9
PE	50.30	50.30	50.30	50.30	50.30	49.60	48.80	47.37	47.37	47.37	8	2	8
NF	51.30	51.30	53.30	53.30	53.30	52.90	51.30	48.64	48.64	48.64	10	2	10
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

PI7: Provincial Surplus/(Deficit) as a Percent of GDP

	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2002/03 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	(1.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(0.9)	0.0	1.1	(1.0)	(2.3)	10	10	10
AB	(1.7)	1.1	1.3	2.5	2.5	1.0	2.4	4.6	0.7	1.4	1	1	1
SK	(1.2)	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	6	5	6
MB	(1.8)	(0.8)	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	5	7	7
ON	(3.8)	(3.3)	(2.7)	(2.0)	(1.1)	(0.5)	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	2	4	2
QC	(3.0)	(3.4)	(2.2)	(1.8)	(1.1)	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	(0.1)	7	6	5
NB	(1.7)	(0.4)	0.3	0.4	0.0	(1.1)	(0.1)	0.1	0.2	0.0	4	8	8
NS	(3.0)	(1.2)	(1.0)	(0.6)	(2.2)	(1.2)	(3.4)	0.6	(0.2)	0.1	3	3	3
PE	(2.9)	(0.0)	0.2	(0.1)	(0.3)	0.2	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.2)	8	2	4
NF	(2.1)	(1.2)	0.1	(0.2)	(0.1)	0.0	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.9)	9	9	9
Average	(2.8)	(2.0)	(1.5)	(1.0)	(0.4)	(0.2)	0.3	1.0	0.0	(0.1)	n/a	n/a	n/a

Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada; Finance Canada

PI8: Net Interprovincial Migration per 1,000 Population

	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2002/03 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	10.6	8.0	5.8	2.6	(2.5)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(1.1)	9	7	10
AB	(0.6)	(0.2)	2.8	9.5	15.2	8.7	7.7	6.8	8.6	3.9	2	2	2
SK	(5.4)	(3.6)	(2.1)	(2.7)	(1.9)	(4.3)	(7.8)	(8.3)	(8.8)	(4.2)	10	8	4
MB	(4.1)	(2.9)	(3.2)	(5.2)	(4.6)	(1.9)	(3.0)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(1.0)	8	6	3
ON	(0.9)	(0.3)	(0.3)	0.2	0.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	0.5	(0.1)	5	10	5
QC	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.7)	(2.4)	(2.3)	(1.8)	(1.7)	(1.3)	(0.6)	(0.2)	6	4	7
NB	(0.9)	(1.1)	(0.5)	(1.7)	(4.2)	(1.7)	(1.6)	(2.0)	(1.6)	(0.8)	7	5	6
NS	(2.0)	(3.0)	(1.3)	(1.8)	(2.8)	0.2	(0.3)	(2.2)	(1.0)	0.8	3	3	8
PE	4.7	2.6	4.7	1.0	(3.1)	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.5	4.2	1	9	9
NF	(8.5)	(12.1)	(13.1)	(14.5)	(17.2)	(10.5)	(8.0)	(8.5)	(6.4)	(0.0)	4	1	1

Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada

PI9: Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation as a Percent of GDP													
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	17.9	19.1	17.7	16.8	18.6	16.9	16.5	16.3	17.5	16.7	6	9	10
AB	19.7	22.0	21.5	21.8	26.6	27.9	26.2	29.2	30.9	30.0	1	5	2
SK	15.2	16.2	17.4	19.1	24.9	20.6	20.8	20.4	19.7	19.1	4	4	5
MB	12.5	12.2	12.9	14.1	16.0	15.4	15.6	15.1	15.4	15.4	7	3	4
ON	13.5	13.3	12.8	13.9	15.7	15.5	15.9	15.6	15.6	15.0	8	6	8
QC	14.5	14.2	12.8	13.6	14.3	14.7	15.2	15.2	14.9	14.9	9	2	9
NB	12.2	11.7	12.3	13.3	12.9	14.8	17.9	18.1	15.3	14.7	10	8	7
NS	12.1	13.0	12.4	13.5	17.6	18.7	22.3	18.8	20.4	19.6	3	7	1
PE	12.6	16.1	17.5	18.0	13.3	13.3	15.5	16.2	16.2	16.8	5	1	3
NF	21.3	24.4	24.7	20.7	24.1	21.9	26.8	22.7	22.0	19.9	2	10	6
Canada	15.2	15.6	14.8	15.5	17.5	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.8	17.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

PI10: Secondary School Graduates (per 1,000 population aged 18 years)													
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2001 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	659.0	653.8	637.9	662.1	676.3	675.0	718.8	725.5	749.5	738.4	9	6	3
AB	645.2	664.8	628.6	651.8	645.2	641.5	633.5	630.0	660.1	655.9	10	5	6
SK	736.6	754.6	751.3	735.1	711.6	750.9	741.7	756.3	791.1	769.0	6	8	9
MB	775.5	788.8	748.0	762.7	753.6	765.1	757.6	726.2	759.6	772.5	5	2	8
ON	739.5	753.4	754.4	754.3	739.6	756.2	751.8	756.9	757.8	745.2	7	7	7
QC	703.8	692.2	686.9	875.7	912.4	852.7	799.8	807.5	820.1	833.8	2	3	1
NB	832.0	828.8	846.7	829.0	845.0	850.3	827.4	835.8	861.3	824.4	3	9	10
NS	702.2	706.0	734.2	750.0	741.6	798.7	809.3	804.7	793.3	807.2	4	1	2
PE	744.9	777.4	811.4	806.3	808.2	787.6	884.2	822.7	845.6	854.5	1	4	4
NF	713.4	721.5	778.1	758.3	801.8	788.5	818.1	801.7	827.7	740.2	8	10	5
Average	713.6	718.4	712.9	763.7	767.6	761.5	751.8	754.4	766.3	759.1	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

PI11: Percent of Population 25 to 54 Years with University Completion													
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	16.5	17.9	17.9	18.9	18.8	19.7	20.1	20.8	20.1	21.7	2	2	1
AB	18.4	18.4	17.7	17.7	18.5	18.2	18.7	18.5	20.5	20.6	3	6	10
SK	13.5	13.7	13.7	14.8	14.9	15.5	15.9	16.2	15.7	17.1	7	1	4
MB	15.7	15.6	16.2	16.8	17.3	17.8	18.3	18.8	19.4	19.1	6	9	8
ON	19.4	20.5	20.6	20.5	21.3	21.5	22.6	24.0	24.4	25.1	1	3	6
QC	15.7	16.0	17.1	17.1	18.0	18.6	19.3	19.8	20.4	20.3	4	8	3
NB	12.1	12.6	13.3	13.6	13.7	14.7	15.3	14.9	15.3	15.4	9	7	9
NS	16.7	16.8	16.0	16.5	16.3	17.9	17.8	18.5	19.4	20.0	5	4	7
PE	14.3	13.1	15.0	13.9	15.1	15.2	15.5	14.3	16.7	16.4	8	10	2
NF	11.0	11.0	11.8	9.9	11.4	11.8	11.6	12.0	13.0	13.3	10	5	5
Average	17.2	17.9	18.2	18.3	19.0	19.4	20.2	21.0	21.4	22.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

PI12: Gross Expenditures on R&D as a Percent of GDP													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	0.96	1.01	0.97	1.06	1.01	0.92	0.91	0.96	1.06	1.14	5	3	5
AB	1.08	1.04	1.03	1.10	1.06	1.02	0.98	1.10	0.99	0.89	9	9	9
SK	1.01	1.11	1.02	0.97	0.95	0.80	0.98	0.95	1.06	1.09	6	4	4
MB	1.18	1.15	1.20	1.20	1.11	1.03	0.90	0.97	1.20	1.18	4	5	6
ON	1.88	1.94	2.08	2.15	2.10	2.05	2.10	2.18	2.14	2.31	1	2	3
QC	1.86	1.98	2.04	2.07	2.10	2.12	2.10	2.22	2.33	2.30	2	6	2
NB	0.88	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.85	0.90	0.76	0.88	0.85	0.76	10	10	10
NS	1.36	1.29	1.34	1.42	1.37	1.32	1.26	1.46	1.49	1.45	3	7	7
PE	0.71	0.60	0.69	0.67	0.60	0.57	0.61	0.77	0.82	1.07	7	1	1
NF	1.11	1.15	1.14	1.06	0.95	1.00	0.98	1.06	1.03	0.98	8	8	8
Average	1.57	1.63	1.68	1.74	1.71	1.66	1.68	1.76	1.76	1.82	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

PI13: Natural and Applied Sciences & Related Occupations as a % of Total Employment													
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.1	5.9	5	7	5
AB	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.6	6.4	6.6	6.9	6.5	6.9	7.5	1	1	4
SK	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.0	3.7	10	10	6
MB	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.6	9	6	10
ON	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.3	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.2	2	8	2
QC	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.2	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.7	3	2	8
NB	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.2	8	9	9
NS	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	5.1	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.6	6	4	7
PE	5.0	3.6	3.5	4.6	3.9	4.6	4.7	4.2	5.0	5.2	7	3	1
NF	4.9	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.1	6.1	6.2	4	5	3
Average	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

Core Targets and Performance Indicators: Environment, Health & Society

CT4: Environmental Quality, Rank by Province					
	Air Quality	GHG Per Capita	Wastewater Treatment	Protected Areas	Environmental Quality
	2002	2001	1999	2003	
BC	3	3	5	1	1
AB	5	10	2	2	3
SK	7	9	1	7	8
MB	7	5	3	4	3
ON	n/a	4	4	3	2
QC	8	1	7	7	6
NB	6	8	6	9	10
NS	2	7	8	5	5
PE	n/a	2	9	10	9
NF	1	6	10	6	6

CT5: Life Expectancy at Birth, Both Sexes													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	78.4	78.4	78.3	78.6	78.9	78.9	79.3	79.5	80.0	80.6	1	2	1
AB	78.0	78.3	78.2	78.3	78.5	78.5	78.9	79.1	79.2	79.5	3	4	6
SK	78.1	78.9	78.5	78.4	78.1	78.3	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.7	6	5	9
MB	77.6	77.9	77.6	77.9	77.6	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	9	7	10
ON	78.0	78.2	78.1	78.2	78.4	78.6	78.9	79.2	79.4	79.6	2	6	4
QC	77.3	77.7	77.4	77.7	77.7	78.1	78.0	78.4	78.5	79.2	4	1	2
NB	77.7	77.6	77.5	77.6	77.7	78.1	78.2	78.0	78.4	78.8	5	3	7
NS	77.3	77.0	77.4	77.2	77.8	77.7	77.8	77.8	78.7	78.6	7	8	3
PE	76.4	77.5	77.1	78.0	77.4	77.2	79.4	77.4	78.4	78.1	8	9	5
NF	76.7	76.9	76.8	76.6	77.2	77.5	76.9	77.3	77.7	77.4	10	10	8
Canada	77.8	78.0	77.9	78.0	78.2	78.4	78.6	78.8	79.0	79.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

CT6: Prevalence (%) of Families & Unattached Individuals below the After-Tax Low Income Cut-Offs													
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2001 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	15.8	16.8	16.6	15.6	18.1	17.7	15.7	17.1	16.3	16.6	9	8	9
AB	18.7	17.9	15.9	15.5	17.9	17.2	15.5	14.1	13.3	12.8	5	5	4
SK	15.1	14.5	13.6	13.4	14.6	13.2	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.6	3	10	2
MB	19.1	17.4	18.2	17.3	18.6	18.5	17.1	16.8	16.0	13.7	7	1	1
ON	12.8	14.5	12.9	14.5	15.6	14.8	12.9	13.0	12.0	11.6	2	6	5
QC	19.2	20.5	20.8	20.4	22.5	22.3	20.4	19.6	18.5	17.3	10	4	3
NB	13.8	13.9	14.6	14.1	14.4	15.1	13.7	12.4	12.3	12.6	3	9	7
NS	15.4	14.3	16.0	17.0	16.7	16.6	17.0	15.2	14.2	14.4	8	7	10
PE	9.1	7.9	8.6	11.2	12.4	12.6	10.9	13.1	11.8	10.9	1	3	8
NF	15.9	15.9	16.5	18.0	16.4	15.8	16.5	16.6	15.3	13.6	6	2	6
Canada	15.8	16.7	16.1	16.4	18.0	17.5	15.8	15.6	14.6	14.1	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

PI14: Air Quality - Annual Mean PM_{10} Concentrations (µg/m3)										
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Vancouver				15	15	14	14	14	13	14
Edmonton	24	24	24	26	21	20	24	31	28	25
Regina	20	21	17	19	17	18	22	24	20	20
Winnipeg				24	24	22	22	22	21	19
Toronto							19	20	20	18
Montreal							25	26	23	22
Saint John			14			15	18	20	29	19
Charlottetown							9	0	14	12

PI14: Air Quality - Annual Mean $PM_{2.5}$ Concentrations (µg/m3)			
	2001	2002	2002 rank
Vancouver	5.3	5.8	3
Calgary	6.3	6.2	5
Regina	8.2	7.6	7
Winnipeg	5.5	6.2	4
Toronto	n/a	n/a	n/a
Montreal	9.7	9.8	8
Saint John	8.3	6.4	6
Sydney	5.0	5.4	2
St John's	4.9	4.8	1

Sources: BC Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection; Environment Canada

PI15: Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Tonnes per capita)													
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2001 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	14.8	15.2	15.2	15.9	16.2	15.6	15.6	16.1	16.4	15.9	3	5	3
AB	68.4	69.4	71.8	73.1	73.1	72.4	71.4	73.1	74.5	73.3	10	6	7
SK	49.9	53.1	55.9	58.9	59.0	59.8	61.4	60.4	61.3	60.7	9	8	8
MB	18.4	17.7	19.6	19.7	18.9	18.1	18.4	18.1	18.6	17.7	5	3	2
ON	17.4	16.4	16.5	16.5	17.1	17.3	17.1	17.4	17.9	16.9	4	1	1
QC	11.5	11.6	12.0	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.2	1	7	5
NB	21.4	20.3	22.1	22.4	22.1	25.2	26.5	25.4	27.0	30.3	8	10	10
NS	21.5	21.4	20.8	20.5	20.5	21.1	21.2	22.0	23.1	22.4	7	4	6
PE	14.8	14.5	14.4	14.0	14.7	15.0	14.7	14.8	15.9	15.1	2	2	4
NF	14.0	14.2	12.7	14.5	14.9	16.0	18.9	17.0	16.7	18.3	6	9	9
Canada	21.7	21.6	22.1	22.5	22.7	22.8	22.9	23.2	23.8	23.2	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: Environment Canada

PI16: Wastewater Treatment - Secondary or better treatment						
	1991	1994	1996	1999	Rank by Province	Period Progress Rank
BC	30	31	30	63	5	1
AB	100	100	100	99	2	8
SK	65	64	95	100	1	2
MB	98	98	98	98	3	7
ON	87	94	94	94	4	6
QC	36	44	47	54	7	3
NB	70	65	66	62	6	10
NS	29	31	37	39	8	4
PE	18	18	26	20	9	5
NF	8	7	12	4	10	9
Sources: BC Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection; Environment Canada, MUD database, 2001						

PI17: Protected Areas (Percent of Land Base)					
	2000	2001	2002	2003*	2003 Rank
BC	11.40	12.95	12.54	13.00	1
AB	9.99	12.50	12.41	12.30	2
SK	6.01	6.40	8.78	3.50	7
MB	8.61	8.40	8.40	8.50	4
ON	8.74	8.90	9.00	9.20	3
QC	4.31	n/a	4.80	3.50	7
NB	3.17	3.17	n/a	3.10	9
NS	8.30	n/a	n/a	8.20	5
PE	4.19	4.19	n/a	2.60	10
NF	4.32	n/a	n/a	4.30	6
Canada	6.85	n/a	n/a	8.40	n/a
Sources: BC Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection; WWF Canada					
Note: *Compiled using a different methodology from previous years					

PI18: Age Standardized Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population - All Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)													
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	175.9	174.3	170.1	173.6	172.9	168.2	168.7	167.9	164.7	163.1	1	6	1
AB	174.3	174.4	176.6	176.9	169.7	173.6	176.5	167.8	165.7	168.5	2	8	7
SK	174.1	171.8	164.8	169.9	175.7	171.8	173.1	166.5	174.9	172.7	3	4	9
MB	190.1	183.4	189.8	189.6	185.9	191.5	187.2	183.0	191.3	184.9	6	2	8
ON	187.3	188.8	187.2	186.7	189.1	185.5	183.6	174.4	176.8	178.2	4	7	5
QC	213.6	215.8	212.3	212.3	209.2	205.5	209.5	203.7	205.1	200.7	8	3	3
NB	197.6	195.5	196.8	198.3	196.6	201.8	195.4	193.4	200.3	183.7	5	1	2
NS	216.7	212.4	215.6	214.9	213.9	207.1	212.3	208.7	207.9	205.8	10	5	4
PE	212.8	208.4	204.8	181.5	208.7	200.3	209.1	171.5	191.1	195.9	7	9	6
NF	194.9	190.6	198.8	197.4	198.8	192.2	192.3	195.2	195.3	201.5	9	10	10
Canada	192.3	192.5	191.0	191.2	190.8	187.9	188.4	182.1	183.5	182.3	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

PI19: Low Birth Weight - Percentage of Live Births with Weight Less than 2500 Grams (excluding not stated)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.8	5.2	5	10	10
AB	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.9	6.1	10	7	7
SK	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	3	3	3
MB	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.1	3	3	3
ON	5.6	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	9	6	6
QC	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.6	8	5	5
NB	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.9	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	4.7	2	2	2
NS	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.5	6.0	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.4	6	8	8
PE	4.5	5.2	4.0	6.1	4.6	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.3	4.3	1	1	1
NF	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.2	5.5	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.0	5.4	6	9	9
Canada	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

PI20: Personal and Property Crime Rate (per 100,000 population)													
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	10,068	9,827	9,982	10,106	9,179	8,583	8,088	7,685	7,714	7,745	10	7	4
AB	7,410	6,475	6,216	6,118	6,134	6,065	5,865	5,506	5,515	5,738	7	8	3
SK	7,159	7,076	7,428	7,649	7,800	7,733	7,438	7,657	7,799	7,612	9	2	10
MB	7,824	7,983	7,550	7,464	7,192	6,776	6,662	6,617	6,750	6,595	8	3	9
ON	6,249	5,927	5,976	5,724	5,177	4,772	4,429	4,263	4,142	4,050	3	4	1
QC	5,613	5,161	5,077	5,254	4,988	4,747	4,402	4,377	4,217	4,064	4	1	2
NB	4,541	4,249	4,232	4,271	3,932	3,969	3,963	3,894	3,837	3,819	2	6	8
NS	5,421	5,189	5,169	5,203	5,186	5,056	5,052	4,603	4,502	4,470	6	5	5
PE	4,703	4,212	4,433	4,387	3,933	3,491	3,846	3,790	3,775	4,156	5	10	7
NF	3,800	3,720	3,540	3,743	3,584	3,586	3,378	3,381	3,258	3,394	1	9	6
Canada	6,661	6,304	6,301	6,276	5,872	5,552	5,235	5,068	4,988	4,935	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

Supplemental Information: US Comparisons

CT1 (SI): Real GDP Per Capita ($1997 Canadian)											
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2001 Rank
QC	23,485	23,795	24,720	25,041	25,192	25,902	26,647	28,193	29,371	29,744	7
ON	29,067	29,019	30,365	31,058	31,023	32,004	33,141	35,201	36,617	36,595	5
AB	31,787	33,626	35,279	35,936	36,129	37,825	38,861	38,678	40,185	40,553	3
BC	28,362	28,808	28,748	28,645	28,614	28,968	29,094	29,816	31,024	30,696	6
CA	34,911	34,295	34,537	35,458	36,277	37,806	39,650	41,672	44,154	43,456	1
OR	27,369	28,150	28,975	30,138	33,327	34,674	36,331	38,727	42,913	42,413	2
WA	33,452	33,564	34,007	33,591	34,729	36,285	38,436	40,574	41,018	40,392	4
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada; US Bureau of Economic Analysis											

CT1 (SI): Growth in Real GDP Per Capita (Percent)												
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2001 Rank	Period Progress Rank
QC	(0.2)	1.3	3.9	1.3	0.6	2.8	2.9	5.8	4.2	1.3	1	3
ON	(0.4)	(0.2)	4.6	2.3	(0.1)	3.2	3.6	6.2	4.0	(0.1)	3	4
AB	(0.6)	5.8	4.9	1.9	0.5	4.7	2.7	(0.5)	3.9	0.9	2	2
BC	(0.2)	1.6	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.1)	1.2	0.4	2.5	4.1	(1.1)	4	7
CA	(2.3)	(1.8)	0.7	2.7	2.3	4.2	4.9	5.1	6.0	(1.6)	7	5
OR	0.5	2.9	2.9	4.0	10.6	4.0	4.8	6.6	10.8	(1.2)	5	1
WA	0.7	0.3	1.3	(1.2)	3.4	4.5	5.9	5.6	1.1	(1.5)	6	6
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada; US Bureau of Economic Analysis												

CT2 (SI): Real Per Capita Personal Disposable Income ($1997 Canadian)													
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
QC	16,415	16,548	16,834	16,808	16,769	16,995	17,394	18,039	18,453	19,095	7	2	2
ON	19,814	19,615	19,723	19,308	19,628	20,101	20,560	21,502	21,355	21,657	5	5	6
AB	19,234	18,807	19,045	18,865	19,611	20,093	20,253	21,231	22,881	23,047	4	6	1
BC	19,021	18,837	18,829	18,480	18,484	18,491	18,846	19,373	19,547	19,576	6	7	7
CA	25,428	25,564	26,077	26,314	26,591	27,574	27,654	28,506	28,030	28,763	2	4	4
OR	23,381	23,688	24,325	24,247	24,372	24,994	24,801	25,350	25,284	26,189	3	1	3
WA	26,678	26,450	26,407	26,755	27,133	27,814	27,949	28,792	28,110	29,056	1	3	5
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada; US Bureau of Economic Analysis													

CT3 (SI): Employment to Population Ratio (ages 15+, 16+)													
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
QC	54.0	54.6	55.0	54.6	55.0	56.1	57.0	57.9	58.1	59.5	6	1	1
ON	59.5	59.6	59.9	59.7	60.2	61.2	62.4	63.3	63.1	63.0	2	5	3
AB	64.9	65.8	66.7	67.3	67.9	68.5	68.4	68.6	69.0	69.1	1	2	2
BC	60.2	61.2	60.7	60.0	60.1	59.2	59.7	60.2	59.2	59.4	7	3	6
CA	59.8	60.5	60.5	60.8	62.0	62.5	62.8	63.9	63.5	62.3	5	7	4
OR	63.3	65.3	64.7	65.2	64.6	65.2	64.3	65.7	63.7	62.4	3	6	5
WA	63.3	63.2	64.1	64.5	66.8	66.9	66.9	64.9	62.3	62.3	4	4	7
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada; US Bureau of Economic Analysis													

PI1 (SI): Real Average Hourly Wage (1997 Canadian Dollars)													
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
QC	15.2	15.6	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.0	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	1	4	1
ON	16.1	16.4	16.2	16.4	16.1	16.3	16.4	16.3	16.2	16.2	6	3	4
AB	15.6	15.2	14.7	14.9	15.1	15.7	16.1	15.7	15.6	15.4	2	2	3
BC	16.1	16.1	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.0	16.3	16.2	16.0	5	1	2
CA	14.9	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.2	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.7	3	5	6
OR	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.8	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.6	15.9	4	7	7
WA	15.4	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.4	15.7	16.0	15.9	16.0	16.2	7	6	5
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada; US Bureau of Labor Statistics; US Bureau of Economic Analysis													

PI2 (SI): Real GDP Per Hour Worked in The Business Sector ($1997 Canadian Per Hour)													
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2001 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
QC	28.12	28.62	28.42	28.65	29.05	29.45	30.10	31.11	32.31	33.76	6	1	2
ON	30.32	30.02	31.03	32.13	31.69	32.18	32.86	34.54	35.60	35.74	5	5	3
AB	32.74	34.58	35.55	35.50	35.19	37.16	38.30	37.89	38.16	38.16	4	6	5
BC	28.58	28.62	28.78	29.10	29.00	29.40	29.95	30.40	30.74	31.93	7	2	7
CA	52.97	53.01	52.97	54.30	54.73	55.99	57.62	60.37	62.36	62.11	1	7	6
OR	38.30	39.01	38.70	40.01	44.08	44.42	47.09	50.48	56.16	56.80	2	4	1
WA	46.03	46.58	46.98	46.76	47.87	48.44	51.18	54.34	54.39	55.50	3	3	4
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada; US Bureau of Economic Analysis; US Bureau of Labor Statistics													

PI2 (SI): Unit Labour Costs, Dollars Per Unit of Real GDP ($1997)													
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2001 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
QC	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.47	5	2	2
ON	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.48	6	5	3
AB	0.41	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.43	4	7	5
BC	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.51	0.52	0.50	7	1	4
CA	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.31	1	6	6
OR	0.39	0.38	0.39	0.37	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.34	2	3	1
WA	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.34	0.36	0.36	3	4	7
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada; US Bureau of Economic Analysis; US Bureau of Labor Statistics													

PI5 (SI): Per Capita Tax Burden												
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1999/00 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
QC	5,057	5,109	5,142	5,257	5,485	5,567	5,828	6,309	6,598	7	4	6
ON	4,792	4,765	4,949	5,125	5,399	5,535	5,729	5,818	6,133	6	5	4
AB	3,770	3,679	3,816	4,073	4,088	4,223	4,567	4,706	4,672	4	1	1
BC	3,987	4,100	4,649	4,744	4,843	4,905	4,862	4,833	4,994	5	2	3
CA	3,069	3,026	3,003	3,030	3,191	3,274	3,574	3,732	4,280	3	7	7
OR	2,673	2,723	2,803	2,695	2,641	2,868	2,899	2,995	3,326	1	6	2
WA	2,967	3,056	3,229	3,198	3,291	3,389	3,578	3,693	3,842	2	3	5
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada; US Census Bureau												

PI6 (SI): Top Marginal Personal Income Tax Rates (Percent)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2003 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
QC	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.6	52.2	50.7	48.7	48.2	48.2	7	1	3
ON	53.2	53.2	52.9	51.6	50.3	48.8	47.9	46.4	46.4	46.4	4	1	4
AB	46.1	46.1	46.1	46.1	45.6	45.2	43.7	39.0	39.0	39.0	2	1	1
BC	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	52.3	51.3	45.7	43.7	43.7	3	1	2
CA	50.6	50.6	48.9	48.9	48.9	48.9	48.9	48.4	47.9	47.9	6	1	5
OR	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.1	47.6	47.6	5	1	7
WA	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.1	38.6	38.6	1	1	6

Sources: BC Ministry of Finance; KPMG; US Internal Revenue Service

PI7 (SI): Surplus/(Deficit) as a Percent of GDP

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1999/00 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
QC	(2.8)	(3.2)	(3.0)	(3.4)	(2.2)	(1.8)	(1.1)	0.1	0.0	1	7	4
ON	(3.9)	(4.3)	(3.8)	(3.3)	(2.7)	(2.0)	(1.1)	(0.5)	0.2	3	4	2
AB	(3.6)	(4.4)	(1.7)	1.1	1.3	2.5	2.5	1.0	2.4	5	2	1
BC	(2.9)	(1.7)	(1.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(0.9)	0.0	2	3	3
CA	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.3	2.5	2.0	2.5	6	5	6
OR	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.5	4.0	2.3	2.0	1.0	3.8	7	1	7
WA	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.5)	1.0	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.1	4	6	5

Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada; US Census Bureau

PI8 (SI): Net Migration as a Proportion of the Population

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
QC	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	5	3	4
ON	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	4	4	3
AB	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.3	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.4	2	7	1
BC	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	6	2	7
CA	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.3)	7	6	2
OR	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	1	1	5
WA	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	3	5	6

Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada; US Census Bureau

PI12 (SI): R&D Expenditures as a Percent of GDP

	1992 (int.)	1993	1994 (int.)	1995	1996 (int.)	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
QC	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	4	5	3
ON	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	3	2	4
AB	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	7	7	7
BC	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	6	3	5
CA	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	2	4	6
OR	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.7	5	6	1
WA	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.8	1	1	2

Sources: Statistics Canada; US National Science Foundation Note: int.=interpolated

PI14 (SI): Air Quality - Annual Mean PM_{10} Concentration (µg/m3)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000 rank
Toronto	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	19.0	20.0	20.0	18.0	n/a	2
Vancouver	n/a	14.8	15.3	14.0	13.7	14.3	13.3	13.8	12.8	1
Montreal	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	25.0	26.0	23.0	22.0	n/a	3
Edmonton	24.0	26.0	21.0	20.0	24.0	31.0	28.0	25.0	n/a	5
Los Angeles	47.0	47.0	50.0	46.8	46.1	40.5	56.3	46.3	45.3	7
Portland	34.0	32.0	29.0	27.2	30.2	28.9	26.8	23.0	20.0	4
Seattle	35.0	28.0	29.0	26.3	30.6	24.5	24.8	27.0	24.0	6

PI14 (SI): Air Quality - Annual Mean $PM_{2.5}$ Concentration (µg/m3)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002 Rank
Vancouver	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.3	5.8	1
Calgary	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.3	6.2	2
Toronto	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Montreal	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.7	9.8	3
Los Angeles	18.0	25.7	23.9	31.7	27.7	6
Portland	n/a	9.9	12.4	11.3	14.1	5
Seattle	n/a	11.5	15.7	17.6	12.3	4

Sources: BC Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection; Environment Canada; US Environmental Protection Agency

PI19 (SI): Low Weight Births (less than 2,500 grams) as a Proportion of Live Births

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
QC	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.6	2	1	1
ON	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5	3	2
AB	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.9	6.1	6	5	4
BC	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.8	5.2	1	7	7
CA	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.2	7	4	3
OR	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.6	2	6	6
WA	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	2	1	5

Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada; US Department of Health and Human Services

PI20 (SI): Total (Personal and Property) Crime Rate Per 100,000 Population													
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
QC	5,613	5,161	5,077	5,254	4,988	4,747	4,402	4,377	4,217	4,064	3	1	3
ON	6,249	5,927	5,976	5,724	5,177	4,772	4,429	4,263	4,142	4,050	2	3	2
AB	7,410	6,475	6,216	6,118	6,134	6,065	5,865	5,506	5,515	5,738	6	7	4
BC	10,068	9,827	9,982	10,106	9,179	8,583	8,088	7,685	7,714	7,745	7	5	5
CA	6,444	6,163	5,811	5,185	4,833	4,301	3,765	3,724	3,892	3,944	1	6	1
OR	5,712	6,225	6,475	5,917	6,153	5,528	4,887	4,832	5,043	4,868	4	2	7
WA	5,925	5,991	6,213	5,870	5,859	5,786	5,178	5,090	5,147	5,107	5	4	6
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada; US Census Bureau													

Supplemental Information: International

Notes: The full international data sets are not provided due to size restrictions. Data for British Columbia and Canada (that are consistent with the OECD definition) as well as OECD data for Ireland, Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States are provided so that other researchers can replicate our results. Data for Core Target 5: Life Expectancy at Birth and Performance Indicator 19: Low Birth Weight are not included here as we do not have a full time series for these indicators and the relevant data are presented in section III.

CT1 (SI): Growth in GDP [Per Head at the Price Levels and PPPs of 1995 (US dollars)]											
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
British Columbia	(2.19)	2.49	3.38	2.62	0.02	(1.29)	1.72	0.50	1.95	3.60	(1.36)
Canada	(3.30)	(0.32)	1.22	3.66	1.72	0.55	3.21	3.22	4.83	4.41	0.82
Ireland	1.35	2.50	2.15	5.40	9.40	7.33	9.88	7.30	9.92	8.65	4.23
Korea	8.15	4.35	4.43	7.17	7.83	5.74	4.03	(7.36)	10.11	8.42	2.30
United Kingdom	(1.70)	0.02	2.30	4.43	2.66	2.42	3.21	2.67	2.08	2.87	1.73
United States	(1.56)	1.96	1.60	3.07	1.74	2.66	3.47	3.36	3.21	2.86	(3.42)
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada; OECD											

CT3 (SI): Employment to Population Ratio (% - for those aged 15-64)											
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
British Columbia	69.9	70.0	70.0	70.8	70.6	69.6	69.7	68.6	69.4	70.2	69.1
Canada	68.2	66.8	66.5	67.1	67.6	67.3	68.0	68.9	70.1	71.1	70.9
Ireland	51.2	50.7	50.9	51.9	54.1	55.0	56.3	59.6	62.5	64.5	65.0
Korea	62.0	62.2	62.3	63.2	63.7	63.8	63.7	59.5	59.7	61.6	62.1
United Kingdom	70.9	69.1	68.3	68.8	69.3	69.9	70.8	71.2	71.7	72.4	71.3
United States	71.0	70.8	71.2	72.0	72.5	72.9	73.5	73.8	73.9	74.1	73.1
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada; OECD											

PI3 (SI): International Exports of Goods and Services Per Capita, at the Price Levels and PPPs of 1995 (US dollars)												
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
British Columbia	5,968	5,435	5,490	5,972	6,974	7,748	7,201	7,334	7,352	8,001	8,879	8,210
Canada	5,829	5,488	5,903	6,664	7,775	8,675	8,976	9,525	10,312	11,266	12,417	11,964
Ireland	8,446	8,697	9,367	10,381	11,735	13,859	15,089	17,051	19,693	22,064	26,678	28,187
Korea	2,447	2,489	2,625	2,730	2,956	3,460	3,574	4,376	5,805	5,442	6,242	6,095
United Kingdom	4,228	4,012	4,081	4,509	4,897	5,370	5,688	5,729	5,483	5,512	6,033	5,964
United States	2,527	2,600	2,654	2,644	2,817	3,074	3,184	3,410	3,324	3,321	3,581	3,254
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada; OECD												

PI9 (SI): Total Gross Fixed Capital Formation as a Percent of GDP											
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
British Columbia	22.8	22.1	23.6	21.1	20.1	21.1	19.3	18.8	18.0	19.2	18.8
Canada	18.7	18.0	18.8	17.6	17.9	19.8	19.9	19.8	19.3	19.9	19.7
Ireland	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	20.3	22.4	24.0	24.2	23.5	22.1
Korea	37.0	36.2	36.0	36.7	36.8	35.1	29.8	27.8	28.4	27.0	26.7
United Kingdom	16.5	15.7	15.9	16.3	16.5	16.5	17.5	17.1	16.9	16.8	16.3
United States	17.0	17.4	17.9	18.2	18.7	19.1	19.8	20.3	20.5	19.7	18.6
OECD Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	20.7	21.1	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.7	21.0	20.0
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada; OECD											

PI9 (SI): Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation as a Percent of GDP											
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
British Columbia	19.9	19.3	20.4	18.3	17.1	18.6	17.0	16.1	15.4	16.7	16.1
Canada	15.9	15.3	16.0	15.0	15.5	17.5	17.7	17.4	17.0	17.4	17.0
United Kingdom	14.2	13.6	13.8	14.4	15.1	15.3	16.3	16.0	15.9	15.6	15.0
United States	13.5	14.1	14.7	15.0	15.5	16.0	16.7	17.0	17.2	16.3	15.2
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada; OECD											

PI15 (SI): Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Gigagrams (Gg) of CO2 Equivalent Per Capita											
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
British Columbia	16.1	15.6	14.8	15.2	15.2	15.9	16.2	15.6	15.6	16.1	16.4
Canada	22.0	21.4	21.7	21.6	22.1	22.5	22.7	22.8	22.9	23.2	23.8
Ireland	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.7	16.0	16.3	16.9	17.3	17.5	17.6
United Kingdom	13.0	12.9	12.5	12.1	12.0	11.8	12.2	11.7	11.7	11.0	11.1
United States	24.5	24.0	24.1	24.2	24.5	24.3	24.8	24.7	24.5	24.5	24.8
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change											

Supplemental Information: Topic Boxes

CT1-3 (SI): Historical Comparison

	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02
Growth Rate of Real GDP ($1997) Per Capita																																
BC	3.6	3.0	5.8	(1.6)	(2.7)	8.2	3.1	1.2	0.8	3.8	3.6	(7.7)	(0.5)	(0.6)	5.9	(0.8)	4.6	3.6	0.6	(1.5)	(2.3)	(0.2)	1.6	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.1)	1.2	0.4	2.5	4.1	(1.1)	1.5
Canada	2.8	4.2	5.7	2.3	0.3	3.8	2.3	2.9	2.8	0.9	2.2	(4.0)	1.7	4.8	3.8	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8	(1.3)	(3.3)	(0.3)	1.2	3.7	1.7	0.6	3.2	3.2	4.7	4.3	0.8	2.2
Growth Rate of Real PDI ($1997) Per Capita																																
BC	4.9	10.1	9.5	4.0	3.5	3.6	4.3	3.4	4.2	4.8	2.3	(3.5)	(5.3)	0.1	1.8	(0.8)	2.2	3.5	4.9	0.4	(3.4)	(1.7)	(1.2)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(1.9)	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.8	0.9	0.1
Canada	4.2	7.4	7.8	5.4	3.3	3.5	0.9	3.2	2.3	1.7	2.8	(0.8)	(3.3)	3.0	2.7	0.1	1.0	3.6	3.0	0.1	(2.9)	(0.6)	(1.0)	(0.8)	1.1	(1.0)	0.8	2.1	2.2	4.0	1.5	1.6
Employment Rate (ages 15-64)																																
BC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	63.4	63.4	64.8	65.9	67.9	68.7	64.1	63.1	62.4	63.2	65.4	67.0	68.7	70.8	70.9	69.9	70.0	70.0	70.8	70.6	69.6	69.7	68.6	69.4	70.2	69.1	69.1
Canada	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	63.1	62.9	63.6	65.3	66.0	66.9	63.9	63.7	64.6	65.8	67.2	68.5	70.0	70.7	70.3	68.2	66.8	66.5	67.1	67.6	67.3	68.0	68.9	70.1	71.1	70.9	71.5

Source: BC Stats using Statistics Canada data.

PI4-7 (SI): Size of Government: Consolidated Provincial-Local Expenditure as a Percent of GDP

	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2002/03 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	28.5	28.8	28.3	28.2	27.7	29.6	27.8	26.3	27.9	27.8	4	9	10
AB	28.1	23.3	21.5	20.0	19.3	20.5	20.0	19.0	19.7	18.9	1	5	1
SK	36.4	32.4	30.0	27.2	27.7	28.9	29.8	26.7	29.2	27.5	3	2	4
MB	35.1	32.8	32.6	30.8	30.3	30.2	31.8	30.7	31.0	29.6	5	4	6
ON	28.4	27.6	26.5	25.1	23.8	23.5	22.7	22.1	22.1	21.9	2	8	3
QC	36.7	35.8	34.9	33.8	32.7	32.4	31.5	30.9	31.5	30.7	7	6	5
NB	36.0	35.9	34.4	33.4	33.3	33.7	33.6	30.8	31.6	32.1	9	10	7
NS	34.4	34.4	33.6	32.1	32.3	32.4	31.4	29.6	30.7	30.1	6	7	8
PE	41.6	35.2	33.6	33.9	34.2	34.8	35.1	35.7	35.3	33.5	10	3	9
NF	42.2	41.6	40.1	40.6	39.7	38.5	38.4	34.7	36.4	31.4	8	1	2
Canada	31.4	30.0	29.0	27.7	26.7	26.9	26.2	25.1	25.6	25.2	n/a	n/a	n/a

Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada

PI9 (SI): Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation (excluding residential structures) as a percent of GDP

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	8.9	10.3	10.1	9.3	11.0	10.4	10.6	10.7	11.4	9.7	8	10	8
AB	15.3	17.9	18.0	17.8	21.9	23.1	21.6	24.7	26.1	24.5	1	4	3
SK	13.0	13.8	14.9	16.2	21.9	17.6	17.9	17.5	16.7	15.8	2	3	6
MB	8.8	8.0	9.2	10.1	12.5	12.0	12.4	12.0	12.1	11.6	5	2	4
ON	8.5	8.5	8.8	9.6	10.9	11.0	11.2	10.9	10.6	9.7	7	8	9
QC	9.5	8.8	8.7	8.9	10.0	10.6	11.2	11.3	10.4	9.7	9	5	10
NB	8.0	7.5	8.9	9.5	8.8	11.0	14.1	13.7	10.4	9.5	10	7	7
NS	7.0	7.9	7.5	8.4	12.6	14.5	17.6	13.7	15.2	14.0	4	6	2
PE	6.9	11.1	12.8	13.2	8.2	8.8	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.6	6	1	1
NF	16.5	19.6	20.9	16.5	19.4	17.4	22.4	18.2	17.1	15.0	3	9	5
Canada	9.8	10.2	10.4	10.7	12.6	12.7	12.9	13.0	12.9	11.8	n/a	n/a	n/a

Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada

PI11 (SI): Registered Apprenticeship Completions per 1,000 population

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2001 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	0.90	0.92	0.79	0.71	0.70	0.77	0.66	0.73	0.71	0.69	3	5	4
AB	1.44	1.66	1.65	1.55	1.42	1.52	1.45	1.44	1.50	1.44	1	7	3
SK	0.41	0.46	0.38	0.39	0.36	0.54	0.40	0.67	0.74	0.72	2	6	1
MB	0.43	0.37	0.39	0.37	0.34	0.32	0.36	0.40	0.47	0.47	6	2	7
ON	0.61	0.57	0.54	0.59	0.52	0.50	0.52	0.62	0.53	0.53	5	3	8
QC	0.37	0.28	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.32	10	1	6
NB	0.83	0.95	0.79	0.81	0.74	0.62	0.52	0.47	0.56	0.56	4	4	5
NS	0.74	0.70	0.50	0.44	0.40	0.31	0.33	0.43	0.46	0.41	7	8	10
PE	0.31	0.34	0.38	0.31	0.54	0.29	0.35	0.37	0.44	0.37	8	9	2
NF	0.63	0.56	0.42	0.41	0.45	0.38	0.48	0.52	0.55	0.36	9	10	9
Canada	0.66	0.64	0.58	0.58	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.61	0.59	0.59	n/a	n/a	n/a

Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada

PI11 (SI): Potential Years of Life Lost Rates, Both Sexes, All Causes, per 1,000 population													
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000_p	2001_p	2001 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	64.6	63.8	64.5	61.9	60.5	56.2	55.8	51.8	51.1	50.9	2	1	2
AB	64.7	62.7	64.1	62.5	60.0	58.7	55.8	56.6	55.7	56.7	6	8	7
SK	65.0	64.6	64.7	66.2	67.2	63.4	64.4	62.2	63.6	64.9	10	10	10
MB	66.8	66.5	64.9	68.1	63.7	64.4	63.0	64.2	63.8	64.5	9	5	9
ON	61.7	59.2	59.3	57.7	55.3	53.3	50.8	49.1	49.9	50.7	1	7	5
QC	65.5	64.1	64.0	64.0	61.7	60.5	57.5	57.3	55.6	56.4	5	6	6
NB	63.5	67.5	65.1	59.5	60.0	60.2	58.8	59.5	59.3	59.8	8	4	8
NS	67.9	62.6	61.6	62.6	61.7	59.3	59.2	54.3	53.9	54.1	3	2	4
PE	74.3	58.4	68.0	62.7	60.7	57.3	60.2	57.5	57.0	57.3	7	3	1
NF	62.5	62.8	65.8	62.5	60.8	61.8	57.1	53.8	54.1	55.3	4	9	3
Canada	64.1	62.4	62.6	61.5	59.4	57.5	55.3	54.0	53.7	54.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada Note: p=preliminary													

PI18 (SI): Age-Standardized Mortality Rates per 100,000 Population - Diseases of the Circulatory System													
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	252.8	249.8	240.8	239.9	230.9	225.9	226.5	214.0	212.2	205.5	1	7	3
AB	261.2	261.3	251.8	257.1	258.0	246.5	251.1	246.8	234.5	232.5	6	10	10
SK	272.0	264.2	239.0	248.8	244.5	241.6	238.0	231.1	233.2	230.0	5	9	5
MB	268.8	266.1	267.1	275.1	264.8	274.1	258.4	247.8	248.1	237.7	7	5	9
ON	276.4	272.5	269.6	268.2	260.8	253.8	250.5	236.2	233.6	227.0	4	8	4
QC	290.6	277.7	266.8	273.0	258.3	256.7	244.0	249.3	231.7	220.1	2	4	1
NB	280.6	282.4	275.5	277.8	280.6	266.6	255.4	252.4	252.5	242.7	9	6	7
NS	295.0	282.9	281.9	276.5	283.4	269.1	253.0	261.3	245.3	226.2	3	2	2
PE	304.6	297.5	285.8	300.2	265.9	282.8	302.6	215.4	264.3	242.2	8	1	8
NF	342.5	326.6	322.1	325.3	324.2	312.7	308.6	336.8	310.7	293.4	10	3	6
Canada	277.3	271.2	264.1	265.9	257.8	252.5	247.1	240.1	233.0	224.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

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